

**"Devotion to Ideal"**

I am not here to express agreement or disagreement with its sense. Some will think it wise and others unwise, some will think it prudent and far-sighted and others ill think it the reverse, but I cannot believe that there will be anyone who will not admire such an admirable spirit, such a hearted



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an attitude of that kind is possible; devotion to an idea, to something beyond and above one's self alone makes courage of that kind possible to men.

And what was this idea? Peace! Undoubtedly, but it was something more definite and precise than that. It was rather peace based on the unity, the solidarity of mankind, the idea that humanity was in the last analysis one, and that if they could be made conscious of this unity, peace would be possible.

Let us look back to the state of things that existed before the war. At that time undoubtedly the dominant conception of international relations was "every nation for itself and the devil take the hindmost." No doubt there were exceptions. There had been efforts such as the Red Cross movement at Geneva and the Hague Court of Arbitration to humanize and even to facilitate arbitration instead of war. There had been great international experiments too, of which the most celebrated of recent times was the effort to organize Europe for peace after the Napoleonic wars—often misleadingly referred to as the Holy Alliance.

That was a system of conferences between the great powers of Europe which did much for peace, but broke down in 1821 for want of a definite constitution and continuous machinery such as that established by the Covenant of the League of Nations.

Later there were the arrangements known as Concert of Europe for dealing with the affairs of Southeast Europe—a very vague and formless system which yet did something for peace while it lasted. On this side of the Atlantic, too, there was the Monroe Doctrine, which has been of great if limited value for the same cause. But there were essentially exceptions. The general international rule was the crudest form of the struggle for life.

Five Years' Progress  
Let me say at once with great confidence and profound conviction that in the last five years the advance in the direction of international co-operation has been little short of marvelous. Much of the work has been done so smoothly that it has escaped notice and I am not going to attempt to even your patience by a complete catalogue of what has been accomplished.

But even the broadest survey will bring to light the great extent of the work and how it has touched every branch of international relations.

Someone told me the other day that in the first eight months of this year no fewer than 76 international conferences and one hundred international meetings had taken place at Geneva dealing with every sort of topic. That is typical of what has been going on during the last five years.

More attention has been paid to other activities which are perhaps in themselves no less valuable than those to which I have referred—I mean the political questions that have been submitted to the new methods and means.

I must not forget in this connection to deal with one or two questions in which it has been alleged that the same success has not been attained. There is the Corfu incident of last year. I think so far from that incident being a failure it is really one of the most distinguished successes of the new international conception.

It was the kind of case which in the past had often produced if not actual war at any rate prolonged enmities and international relations. After all it was just such an incident as that which gave rise to the World War itself. Yet in a very few weeks the matter was adjusted, partly by the League and partly by another international body, the Conference of Ambassadors.

Let me here stress one point. It cannot be too often repeated that the League is not a superstate. Its purpose is to promote international agreement and not to impose on disputing nations settlements from outside. It matters nothing through what agency that agreement is reached. Sometimes the parties may agree to accept the decision of a court of justice. In other cases the Council itself will seem to them a more suitable tribunal. Or it may be they will select as in the Corfu case, an arbitral or mediating body of a different character. That is for the parties to settle.

The League's function has been discharged when it has brought them together and put them on the road to agreement and that function was most successfully accomplished in the Corfu case. Whether the solution actually arrived at was an ideal one or not may be the subject of a difference of opinion. But the broad fact remains that peace was preserved, that the integrity of Greek territory was maintained and that the relations between the two countries suffered only a passing shadow.

Quite recently there has been talk of another question which has been thought to have some resemblance to the Corfu incident. I mean the question of Egypt. Demands were made by England and ultimately accepted by the Egyptian Government, and people asked why was not the League called upon to intervene. The answer is simple enough.

The League is there to deal with international relations, not with relations affecting the national administration of any country. Relations between England and Egypt are of a very special character. Till 1922 Egypt was under the protectorate of England and when that protectorate came to an end certain questions were expressly reserved, including the protection of the lives and properties of foreigners in Egypt, to be dealt with by the British Government as though the protectorate still existed until some further agreement was made between Egypt and England.

Great Britain's Duty  
When, therefore, the attack on Sir Lee Stack took place, it was part of the national obligations resting on the British Government to take whatever steps it was advised were necessary in order to secure the safety of its own nationals and other foreigners in Egypt. I do not propose to ask you to consider whether everything that is done and said was right, though I am myself confident that in broad substance no objection can be justly raised to British action.

But the point is that it was not an international matter and as a matter of fact there was not even any dispute between the British and the Egyptian governments on the subject. True, the existing Egyptian Ministry resigned after granting part of the British demands. But it was succeeded by another ministry constitutionally appointed which accepted the same demands.

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accepted the remainder. Internationally the incident was closed. Yet even so the British representative on the Council of the League felt that it would be in accordance with the new spirit of international relations publicly to offer to lay before the Council of the League a full statement and account of British action in Egypt if any member of the League desired that that should be done. To my mind that is one of the most striking testimonies to the progress of the idea of international unity that has yet taken place.

Here was a matter admittedly outside the cognizance of the League as to which the British Government was none the less ready to give explanation because it desired to pay tribute to the international authority and position of the League Council. So far from the authority of the League being flouted as some have ignorantly suggested, it has been openly and emphatically indorsed.

To my mind, what I hope will be the great success of the League scheme is just such a result of the new international conception for which Woodrow Wilson stood as anything that has been done by the League itself.

Protection of Minorities  
Finally there is one branch of international political activity of great and growing importance. By a number of treaties signed at Paris and since most of the Central European states have come under an international obligation not to discriminate against racial and linguistic minorities within their borders.

These treaties constitute a charter of freedom for some 40,000,000 people in those countries and their execution is entrusted to the supervision of the League. A delicate function, to judge between a government and a portion of its subjects. An organization has been created at Geneva which receives complaints, circulates them to the members of the Council and if indicated by Geneva which is called on an inquiry takes place.

The object as always is a settlement between the parties—sometimes the Court of Justice is called in to advise on any legal points involved. I cannot omit without any mention the great international institutions which have sprung up as part of the general scheme of international co-operation in close connection with the League.

There is the International Labor Office which aims at establishing standardized labor conditions of employment all over the world, so that no advantage shall accrue to any country by inhuman conditions of labor.

There is the Permanent Court of International Justice where we have at last seen the fruition of ideas and efforts long and hitherto unsuccessfully made to create a genuine international court of justice. It is functioning and has already disposed of a number of international controversies.

Here surely is a splendid record of five years' work, not that any of us should be satisfied that all that could be done has been done. There are great and outstanding questions still to be tackled and none greater than that of armaments.

Limitation of Arms  
One is to control the traffic in arms. Certainly it is a paradox of startling character that we should recognize that the dealing with such

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things as cocaine and opium is so dangerous to humanity that it ought to be the subject of international control, but we have made very little effort so far to supervise even in the most elementary way the international trade in instruments expressly designed to slaughter our fellow men.

However, as the result of very laborious negotiations there does seem a hope now that a conference will meet in the coming year, if possible, to agree upon the very important step of securing publicity for international transactions in articles of this character. That will be at any rate a beginning. Then with regard to the larger problem of the limitation and reduction of national armaments, one great step was taken by the conference at Washington which has resulted in the limitation of battleships among the chief naval nations of the world.

That is a very important precedent though of course it only deals with a fraction of the naval part of the problem. There remains the rest of the naval problem, cruisers and submarines, and the whole of the land and air forces of the world to be dealt with. In this matter the League has been working hard for the last four years.

I am not going to assert that a solution of these very difficult matters has been yet arrived at, but it is truly a great step forward that any scheme with that object should have been accepted by the representatives of 47 nations represented not by mere "cranks and crocheters," but by the foremost statesmen of the 47 nations concerned. I am not at all disturbed by the slowness of the advance toward the solution of this question. It is, of course, the very heart of the matter.

America's Will to Peace  
Disarmament is the goal to which all intelligent lovers of peace must desire to tend, but the difficulties in the way are prodigious and it will need all the new spirit of which I have spoken to secure success. To me the fact that the problem is taken seriously and is now being grappled with in an intense and earnest way and that look confidently forward to substantial advances being actually secured in the course of the next few months.

I am sure you will agree with me that we who believe in peace and still more believe that it is a cause

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## WILSON PEACE MEDAL IS WORK OF JUGOSLAV

Symbolic Figure of Former President Extols Three Chief Characteristics

Special from Monitor Bureau  
NEW YORK, Dec. 29.—The bronze medal awarded Viscount Cecil of Chelwood by the Woodrow Wilson Foundation and presented to him at a dinner at the Hotel Astor last night, is the work of Ivan Mestrovic, Yugoslav sculptor, who offered it to the foundation as the design for its annual medals as "a labor of love and a tribute from the new nations of Europe which look upon Wilson as their greatest benefactor."

The medal is 10 inches in diameter. In the center is a symbolic figure of Woodrow Wilson, not meant to be a portrait, but rather to represent what Mestrovic believes to have been Mr. Wilson's three chief characteristics—wisdom, justice and love of humanity. These three qualities are symbolized in low relief around the figure of Mr. Wilson, and around the figure appear the words, "Sapientia, Justitia, Caritas," and below them, "Lex Mundi," meaning that they are the law of the world.

On the reverse side are the words, "The Woodrow Wilson Award," and the following inscription: "To Viscount Cecil of Chelwood, for meritorious service in the cause of international co-operation and the establishment of peace through Justice, New York, December twenty-eighth, MCMXXIV."

The jury of award this year included: Dr. Charles W. Eliot, Judge Florence E. Allen, Dr. James R. Angell, Mrs. Dorothy Canfield Fisher, Raymond B. Foshick, David F. Houston, Thomas W. Lamont, Dr. Henry Nelson, MacCracken and Ida M. Tarbell.

## CANADIAN RAILWAY ESTABLISHES RECORD IN RADIO DISTRIBUTING

MONTREAL, Dec. 29.—The Canadian National Railway celebrated the first anniversary of the establishment of its radio department last night with a Dominion-wide simultaneous broadcast of a program in which Sir Henry W. Thornton, president of the National Railways, J. E. Dalrymple, S. J. Hungerford and W. D. Robb, vice-presidents, took part.

The broadcast achieved a record for simultaneous distribution in Canada, the concert being sent out at the same time from the radio-casting stations of the Canadian National Railways in Montreal, N. B., Toronto, Ont., Winnipeg, Man., Saskatoon, Sask., Calgary, Alta., and Edmonton, Alta.

The Canadian National Railway system is the only transportation company in the world using radio as a part of its regular service. Its main line trains are equipped with receiving sets and radio-casting stations are operated by the company in all the cities mentioned.

## MOTOR BUS TOURING GAINING POPULARITY

LOS ANGELES, Calif., Dec. 24 (Special Correspondence).—Cross-country touring in de luxe motor buses, wherein the freedom to choose scenic highways and to stop and start at leisure which is afforded by the automobile is combined with comfort, will increase in 1925, observers of motorcar development are declaring. Wholesale manufacture of the touring coach is sure to bring this about, they say.

That such trips are meeting with public approval is indicated by the recent arrival here of three Pierce-

## Jugoslavs Postpone Anti-Raditch Measures

By Special Cable  
Belgrade, Dec. 29.—The measures which the Government intended to take against the Raditch Party on account of their interference with the Third International have been postponed. But an important event has occurred in the party itself.

Many of the members being absolutely opposed to interference with the Third International have separated themselves from Stephan Raditch and have thus brought about a serious definite schism in the party. This event will have far-reaching political consequences, favorably influencing a solution of the Serb-Croat problem.

Arrow touring coaches which brought a party of 25 travelers from New York in 30 days. A fourth coach preceded as pathfinder and baggage car. R. H. Shiley, who arranged the tour, said: "We traveled in comfort and luxury every mile of the way holding to schedule with no mechanical trouble and only one puncture in the 4000 miles. Motor-coach touring is rapidly becoming one of the most popular methods of vacationing, and the success of our transatlantic journey proved its practicability over long distances. In reality, this method is only a revival of the old stage-coach days, but in place of the old coach we have a modern, luxurious vehicle."

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## DUKE UNIVERSITY IS TO BE NEW NAME OF TRINITY COLLEGE

DURHAM, N. C., Dec. 29.—The board of trustees of Trinity College today voted unanimously to change the name of the institution to Duke University. By their action the trustees accepted the terms of the \$400,000 trust fund established by James B. Duke.

The new name is in memory of Mr. Duke's father, Washington Duke, who was a benefactor of the college and whose sons have continued their contributions to its upbuilding and endowment.

The name of the college will be changed, it was said, as soon as legal requirements can be complied with. It is specifically stated in the resolution adopted that the name of Trinity College shall be perpetuated by maintaining a college within the new university, to be known as "Trinity College."

Under the terms of the trust by changing its name to Duke University, Trinity will receive at once a sum not to exceed \$8,000,000 for building purposes. In addition it will receive 32 per cent of the income from the fund, which it is estimated is worth the equivalent of an endowment of \$12,500,000 at the present time. The endowment eventually will be about \$25,000,000 for the university.

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## NO REPUDIATION HINT SEEN IN FRENCH DEBT STALEMATE

Search for Solution of Funding Problem May Crop Out on Floors of Senate and House—France Declared to Recognize Legality and Equity of Balance

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—Although outward appearances the discussion over funding of the French war debt have reached a stalemate, the question of a possible solution remains a prominent place in the mind of official and diplomatic Washington.

There is intense interest in some phases of the subject in Congress, as well as in Administration quarters, and it is possible that a discussion of the present situation may soon crop out on the floor of the Senate and House.

Elliott Wadsworth, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury and Secretary of the Debt Funding Commission, has conferred at some length with Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State, himself a member of the debt commission. No statement was authorized as to the subject or nature of the discussion.

No Hint of Repudiation  
It can be said definitely, however, that the Washington Government has had no official intimation, direct or indirect, that the French Government is disposed to alter its previous attitude in regard to its war and post-war debts to the United States. For this reason Administration officials are not inclined to see any hint of debt repudiation in the action of the French Finance Minister, who made public recently a French governmental balance sheet that failed to include any mention of the money that Government owes the United States.

On the contrary, the whole course of the French Government so far as its official communications with the Washington Government are concerned has been in recognition not only of the legality of the debt but of its equity.

American Policy Plain  
Both governments have taken the position that failure to reach an ultimate adjustment which fully recognizes the integrity of these obligations would strike a serious blow at the whole fabric of international credits, and it is assumed by Administration officials here that the debt question with France will be worked out in time in the same friendly manner as that which marked the

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## AERONAUTICS

By E. F. WARNER

### Aeronautical Events of 1924

THE year just drawing to an end has been unmarked by sensational invention in the field of aeronautics. Gradual "cleaning up" and improvement, and the putting into quantity production of types previously experimental, and built only in ones and twos have been the keynote of an engineering point of view. More important to the general public than anything that has occurred in design or construction have been the great flights undertaken and successfully completed during the year, flights which have strikingly demonstrated the capabilities of the airplane for long-distance cross-country travel when it is handled by a skilled man in co-operation with a carefully worked-out ground organization.

Foremost among these intercontinental forays by airplane, of course, was the flight around the world, completed without interruption or mishap of any importance by Lieutenants Smith and Nelson and their mechanics. That undertaking stands on a pinnacle of achievement, the last of the great pioneer flights. The crossing of the Pacific in temperate latitudes near its maximum width remains to be accomplished, and so do the passages over the North and South poles, but those feats can never stir the imagination as does the first circumnavigation of the globe to which we are all forever bound and on which we float in space.

**Flights for Speed.**  
It is not easy to pick the next in order of importance among the flights of the year, but no serious mistake can be made in giving the second place to Pelletier d'Amboise's trip across Europe and Asia, from Paris to the Chinese coast, including a passage from Paris to Karachi, India, in six days. If sheer speed were to be made the criterion, however, no other performance could rank with Lieutenant Maughan's dawn-to-dusk transcontinental flight of last June, when New York and San Francisco were bridged by air in barely 21 hours. The dawn-to-dusk feat was made possible by flying from east to west, for Lieutenant Maughan's airplane traveled at a speed more than one-fifth that at which the surface of the earth moves around the axis, and he stretched the day accordingly by catching up on the revolving turn.

Other voyages, perhaps of less significance, but still very notable, have been the gallant effort of Squadron Leader MacKenzie to complete the circuit of the earth alone of the Americans, an attempt finally brought to an end by storms in the Kuriles, the flight of Myrheer van den Hoop from Amsterdam to Batavia in the Dutch East Indies, and the flight of the American, Zann, who flew from Amsterdam to China, and of Locatelli, wrecked in the North Atlantic. It is difficult to observe, in view of the rapid growth of popularity of the monoplane for long-distance flying a couple of years ago, and of the increasing use of monoplanes on the air lines of Europe, that all of these flights except Locatelli's were made in biplanes, and that in the majority of instances the biplanes used had thin wings and external bracing by their Possibilities.

It has been a great year, too, for airships. The ZR-3, now formally titled the Los Angeles, broke all previous records for distance without stopping when the Atlantic was crossed from Friedrichshafen to Lakehurst with an ease and certainty which a liner could hardly exceed, and at about the same time the Shenandoah was undergoing a test no less important in its leisurely flight across the continent and back, giving proof for the first time that an airship can be maintained for protracted periods away from a harbor, and that it can be maneuvered to the mast to take on supplies. It has long been fashionable to say that the hangar should be to the right airship what the dry dock is to the sea craft, but it remained for the Shenandoah and her navigators to take that statement out of the realm of abstract theory and establish its relation to practical possibilities.

Another experiment of no less importance, particularly in connection with the employment of airships in naval war, was carried out during the summer, when the Shenandoah was tied up to a mooring mast directed on the deck of the U. S. S. Patoka. Engineering and operating problems of a wholly new order were involved in mooring to a mast which itself was erected on a platform of unstable position and so limited in area as the deck of a ship, but it is evident that they have been met successfully, at least for harbor conditions. The next step is to show that the same thing can be done in the open sea under such moderate, favorable conditions of wind and wave as could be counted on at least once a week. When that has been done, the rigid airship will be in a position to go to sea anywhere that a fleet can go, and to remain with the fleet for substantially unlimited periods.

The cross-country flights have not been the only significant ones. A notable event of the closing weeks of the year was the recapture of the speed record by France, after a two-year period during which it had been held in America, and the transfer was made especially interesting by the marked difference of type between the French machine and the previous record-holders of American design. In the fields of speed, duration, distance, and altitude alike there has been a general "cleaning up" of records, and international rivalry has left no easy plums to be plucked. A year ago some of the records for certain performances while carrying specified amounts of ballast were so low that they obviously would fall prey to the first serious attempt against existing figures, but that is no longer the case. All of the marks

now on the books really give a respectable representation of the practical attainment in the present state of the art.

**In Commercial Operation.**  
European commercial flying has gone on as usual, and has gained a slowly increasing patronage, especially on the cross-Channel routes. The outstanding feature of the year in commercial operation, however, was the inauguration of the regular air mail service on a day-and-night schedule between New York and San Francisco. For the last six months of the year the mail was borne over that route each day with excellent regularity and freedom from trouble, and the success has inspired the air mail officials to the conquest of new worlds, for it is announced that night flying, now conducted only over the comparatively easy plains country, will shortly be extended across the Alleghenies into New York.

As already remarked, there has been no public announcement of any especially notable engineering development. Perhaps the most significant event of the year has been the production in moderate quantities and actual induction into service at Sikd Field of a number of pursuit airplanes built from designs which were still in the experimental class a year ago. So far as the standard equipment of the service squadrons is concerned, there has been a veritable revolution in pursuit flying in the United States, a revolution likely soon to be paralleled in operations for observation on both sides of the Atlantic.

**The Light Plane.**  
Of the genuinely new developments the most striking has been the light plane, which appeared in America for the first time during the last months, and which has been further studied in Europe. It becomes increasingly evident that 15 horsepower is enough for ordinary flying at moderate altitudes and under fairly good conditions, provided that the engine is really reliable, which is not a condition easily introduced into airplane service. It appears to be at present. British experiments have furnished evidence that the same proportion can be extended to a two-seater, and that a light machine equipped with dual controls and suitable for certain sorts of training work can be built with a power plant having a displacement less than one-sixth as great as those commonly used in the biplanes during the war. The light plane has quite replaced the glider, which has faded from sight completely except in Germany and seems to be on a receding tide of popularity even there.

**LINGUISTIC SOCIETY HOLDS FIRST ELECTION.**  
Special from Monitor Bureau  
NEW YORK, Dec. 29.—The Linguistic Society of America has been formed here by nearly 100 linguists. The organization, it is said, expects to co-operate with older societies including the American Philological Society, American Oriental Society, American Anthropological Society, and the Modern Language Society.

The following officers were elected at a meeting at the American Museum of Natural History, held here, Dec. 28: President, Prof. Hermann Collitz, Johns Hopkins University; vice-president, Carl D. Buck, University of Chicago; secretary-treasurer, Roland G. Kent, University of Pennsylvania.

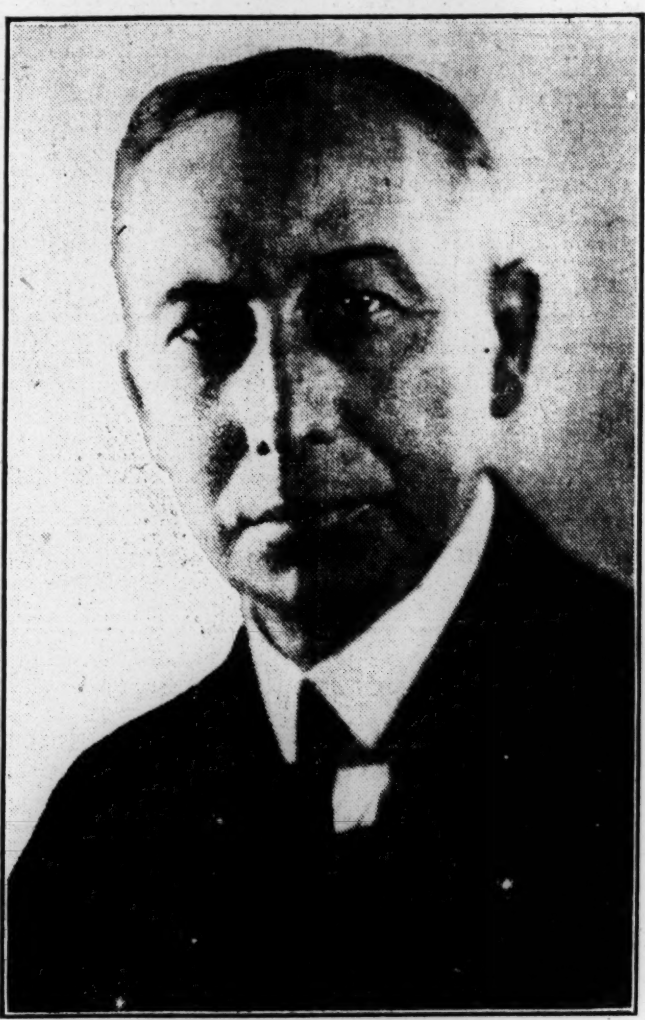
The executive committee will consist of the officers and Prof. Franz Boas, Columbia University; Prof. Oliver K. Emerson, Western Reserve, and Edgar H. Stuart Evans, Yale. The committee on publications will be Prof. George M. Bolling, Ohio State; Prof. Aurelio M. Espinoza, Leland Stanford, and Dr. Edward Sapir, Victoria Memorial Museum, Canada.

**BISHOP BRENT HONORED.**  
BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 29 (Special).—Bishop Charles H. Brent of the Episcopal diocese of Buffalo was the guest of honor Saturday at a dinner at the Hotel Statler, at which more than 1000 persons were present. The dinner was given as a testimonial to the services which Bishop Brent rendered in the recent international opium conference in Geneva, Switzerland. All denominations joined in the testimonial.

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## He Backs Volstead Act With Action



EDWIN A. OLSON

United States Attorney at Chicago, Who Says Dry Laws Have Enough "Teeth" in Them if One Knows How to Use Them.

## ILLINOIS WETS YIELD TO OLSON

(Continued from Page 1)

which 15 defendants were convicted; the Smale and Carlisle jury bribery case, and the Mulvin perjury case, both arising out of a liquor prosecution.

Another notable liquor prosecution was that of Frank Lake and Terrence Druggan, Lake and Druggan owned several breweries in the Chicago district. They are both now in the Cook County jail, sent there by a federal court, where they will have to remain until next October, and in the meantime their breweries have been closed.

The liquor situation in Chicago was attacked at the roots by Mr. Olson by cutting off the stream of gold which flowed from outlaw breweries and which, it is asserted by the federal prosecutor, was being used to corrupt both state and federal officers, it not being considered unusual to pay an individual as much as \$1000 a week. He did this by closing every one of them, 21 in number. When the brewery corruption fund, amounting to more than \$1,000,000 a year in Chicago alone, according to the district attorney's information, ceased to exist, thousands of illegal dispensaries, depots of beer for their customers, voluntarily closed their doors.

**Olson Places the Blame.**  
Not a single brewery has been closed in Chicago either by county or state authorities, it is pointed out at the federal building. Every one of them was closed by the Federal Courts upon prosecution instituted by the federal attorney, notwithstanding the fact that Illinois has a prohibition law even more drastic than that passed by Congress.

The measures devised by the United States Attorney at Chicago in dealing with outlaw breweries, and the decisions and opinions of the

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## NORWAY DRAFTS NEW PROPERTY LAW FOR WOMEN

Bill Defines Separate and Common Rights of Both Husband and Wife

CHRISTIANIA, Norway, Dec. 13 (Special Correspondence).—The present Minister of Justice recently held out to Norwegian women the prospect of the introduction into the new Storting immediately after the new year a bill concerning the property rights of married women to replace the present law, passed in 1888.

In spite of the fact that Norwegian women have won full political suffrage and eligibility to almost all public offices, the married woman in Norway is practically without legal status in property matters. Leading women have for years been protesting against this state of affairs, but hitherto without success.

**Draft of New Law.**  
The draft of the new law rests upon the theory of giving both husband and wife a free and independent status under the law. It also provides that husband and wife are bound, each according to ability, to contribute to the support of the family by the granting of money, by activity in the home, or otherwise. If husband or wife is negligent of this, the court governs, upon request, can enjoin on him or her the payment of fixed contributions to the other.

At the same time, according to the draft, each of the parties shall continue to own the fortune he or she had when marrying, and everything which he acquires later by gift, inheritance, etc., is common property. Both husband and wife nominally have the same power of disposition of his or her fortune, but an unmarried person, but marriage, two facts, and the community of interest which arises between the man or woman places a restriction on the above rights. Even though the other party acquires the other any actual possession of the other's property, he gets an interest in it through the marriage.

**Restrictions Imposed.**  
In practice, therefore, restrictions are to be imposed upon the actual owner as to the disposition of the holdings, by which the approval of the other party is required in cases of certain dispositions, such, for instance, as the sale of the property which has served as the home, or the sale of furniture. Further, the owner is usually charged with the responsibility of managing his property in such a way that he does not expose it unduly to loss or depreciation.

A specific property right according to this draft thus arises by marriage. Both parties acquire rights in the fortune owned by the other. This property is in the draft named "marriage property" (giftele). Rights are not included in the marriage property that are connected inseparably with a person, for instance, alodial rights, ancestral and life annuity rights, etc. The husband and wife dispose of their marriage property with the restrictions above mentioned. The married woman secures the franchise just as the unmarried one.

The draft also provides for the acquisition by one of the two survivors of the undivided estate.

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## SUNSET STORIES

The Vegetable Soup

A BIG kettle of vegetable soup was steaming away on the stove contentedly and smelling just too good for words. It looked pretty indeed, with all the little colored islands floating about. Some were carrot islands and some were celery, some were peas and some were cabbage, some were beans and some were barley. Occasionally a red flood of tomato bubbled up and then a dashing big sea of broth.

"I tell you I'm some soup," said the broth in a satisfied manner.

"Well," said the celery quietly, "I guess I won't be missed from this mixture, and it just hopped right out of the kettle."

"They won't miss me," said the tomato. "I'll leave, too."

"We might as well go, too," said the carrot islands, jumping right out after the celery and tomato.

"I'm not of much importance," said the cabbage. "I just take up a lot of room. I'll step out, too."

"If that's the case what's the use of our staying," said the peas.

"If everybody is leaving, I'll just roll out, too," sputtered the barley.

"Well, here I go," said the onion. "All right, I'll take a little trip myself," announced the salt.

So there was that whole big kettle of broth that was vegetable soup at all. It felt very odd, indeed, and rather flat and simple.

"Please all come back," it pleaded. "A little while ago I was a lovely vegetable soup. Now look at me!"

"What's the matter with you?" asked one of the carrot islands.

"I'm—insipid—I'm not worth anything," admitted the broth frankly, and then repeated again, "and a little while ago I was a lovely vegetable soup."

"You mean we were," corrected the onion.

"True, very true," replied the broth thoughtfully, "please come back."

"We all feel rather foolish out here without you," said one of the peas, "and we don't make a very good showing by ourselves."

"Even the salt," laughed the salt itself.

"Now, that's something to think about," said the broth, "something to think about. Please do come back. We are all needed to make a good vegetable soup. Come on back."

So the carrots hopped in, the peas hopped in, the beans and the parsley and the tomato hopped in, and the celery, the cabbage, and the onion

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**WHITE RUTHENIANS BECOMING PEACEFUL**  
WARSAW, Dec. 12 (Special Correspondence).—White Ruthenian Communists are changing their tactics in regard to their policy on the Polish frontier. They are stopping their raids and substituting a "peaceful" propaganda. In their opinion the time for an insurrection has not yet come. The energetic action of the Polish frontier defense corps has doubtless much to do with this decision.

The new Vice-Premier, Mr. Thugut, whose special department is the protection of the eastern frontiers, has expressed his opinion that it would be unwise to proclaim martial law for the eastern districts. He considers that while maintaining a strong defense against the raiders and severe punishment for bandits is essential, the most important thing is to improve the social and economic conditions of the population.

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## 3 K. W. Navy Tube Transmitter Does Work of 20 K. W. Arc Set

Newly-Devised Equipment, the Product of Emergency Circumstances, Proves Economical—Apparatus Screened to Prevent Harmonics

Suppose a reflex set, with three or four tubes, should prove as efficient as a superheterodyne, with seven or eight tubes? Naturally, the latter would be displaced by the design using fewer tubes, in the interest of economy.

The Radio Test Shop of the Washington Navy Yard, under the direction of Commander R. T. S. Lowell, has accomplished a similar thing in the design of transmitting equipment. In other words, practical tests have demonstrated that a 3-kilowatt electron-tube transmitter is as efficient as a 20-kilowatt arc transmitter.

This newly devised electron-tube transmitting equipment is a product of emergency circumstances. It was originally intended as a laboratory hookup, developed for use at a 1½-kilowatt short-wave radio station. Meanwhile, it was experimentally installed at NAA, Arlington or Radio, Virginia, where comparative tests with an arc transmitter demonstrated the advantage of this vacuum-tube transmitter.

This 3-kilowatt electron-tube transmitter was designed for the exclusive propagation of continuous waves. However, during the course of certain tests it was found that by cutting out the filter, modulated waves were dispersed. The latter, operating at a wavelength of 2650 meters, are used for radiocasting time signals and weather reports from NAA, the station operated at the Washington Navy Yard.

**Remote Control Systems**  
The traffic assigned to this station also includes dispatches from the Navy Department, War Department, and United States Department of Agriculture. Naval traffic is sent on a wavelength of 3550 meters and messages of the War Department are dispatched on a wavelength of 2940 meters. This traffic is conducted by remote control systems from the Naval Communications Office, the Air Service, and Signal Corps of the War Department.

This transmitter is not shielded at present because it did not cause interference with the schedules of radiocasting stations when its use was restricted to the sending of continuous waves. However, in the use of modulated continuous waves for the radiocasting of time signals, certain interference has developed in the form of harmonics. Therefore, this transmitting equipment is now being screened to eliminate harmonics and thus further relieve the bands of frequencies assigned radiocasting stations from this kind of interference.

The note of this electron-tube transmitter, set depends upon the proper adjustment of the coupling at the transmitter, and any slight changes in the frequency or fading of the signals have been attributed to this adjustment. Tests with this transmitter have shown that the signals emanating therefrom on continuous waves are nearly the same as those propagated by the six-kilowatt modulated electron-tube transmitter which has been in use at Arlington for some time. Therefore, it has been decided to convert the Arlington tube set, used in radiocasting, by radio-telephone, market reports and other Government information, into a continuous-wave transmitter. This conversion will mean that more operating power will be available.

**Wide Range Covered**  
The efficiency of the vacuum tube in the role of radiating electric energy is suggested when we are told that this 3-kilowatt outfit has propagated signals that were heard in New Orleans and Guantanamo, Cuba, during the day. Lieut. H. J. Minervini, a radio expert at the Radio Test Shop, anticipates that the signals emanating from this outfit of only three kilowatts of power will be heard by receiving stations on the Pacific coast this winter. In this connection, it is noted that with an oscillating receiver, the strength of the signals from this transmitter on modulated continuous waves is about twice the strength of those heard on a non-oscillating receiving set.

The development of the modern Aladdin lamp for the purpose of radiating as well as receiving of electromagnetic waves is responsible for the throwing into the discard of many of the arc and spark transmitters.

For Monday, January 5

Educational authorities are awakening to the possibilities of carrying correct information into city apartments and rural farmhouses by radio. Daily there is some example of this new-found enthusiasm on the part of educators to do their bit on the radio. And the radiocasting stations which have been making educational courses a regular part of their weekly programs feel that their efforts have not been in vain, and the plan of "teaching from the air" is finding increased popularity. On the evening of this date KGO will broadcast its usual Monday night educational program; there will be a talk on banking from WDAF, and two short plays from WHAZ.

**EASTERN STANDARD TIME**  
WEEL, Edison Electric Illuminating Co., Boston, Mass. (305 Meters)  
6:30 p. m.—Boston Edison Big Brother Club.  
7:30 p. m.—Talk—Radio Equipment Company presents Edwin E. Turner Jr. in service talks.  
7:40 p. m.—Dok-Eisenberg and his Sinifonians.  
8:30 p. m.—Courtney Bird and his "Rodeo."  
8:45 p. m.—"Rodeo" by the Fenway Theater.  
9:30 p. m.—Gertrude La. Paul Drisko, dramatic soprano, and Lillian Breslin, lyric soprano, accompanied by Alice Walsh Hutchinson.  
10:—Musicals.  
10:20 p. m.—Dok-Eisenberg and his Sinifonians.

WHAZ, Hensseler Polytechnic Inst., Troy, N. Y. (350 Meters)  
9 p. m.—Little theater dramatic productions presented by The Masque of the Red Death.  
9:15 p. m.—Address by H. P. Bucher, employment manager, Philadelphia Co. 8:30—Concert by a quartet consisting of soprano, violin, piano, and flute, under the direction of Miss Edith E. Miller.  
10:30—Flight of The Mythical Drigible. The Press-Kaybee and orchestral concert.

WCAE, Kaufmann & Baer Co., Pittsburgh, Pa. (462 Meters)  
8:15 p. m.—Address by H. P. Bucher, employment manager, Philadelphia Co. 8:30—Concert by a quartet consisting of soprano, violin, piano, and flute, under the direction of Miss Edith E. Miller.  
10:30—Flight of The Mythical Drigible. The Press-Kaybee and orchestral concert.

WGR, Federal Tel. Mfg. Co., Buffalo, N. Y. (319 Meters)  
6:30 to 10 p. m.—Varied musical program and dance music.

WWJ, Detroit News, Detroit, Mich. (347 Meters)  
7 p. m.—The Detroit News Orchestra.  
8:15 p. m.—Lockart, contralto.  
9:—Stanley Perry, tenor.

**CENTRAL STANDARD TIME**  
WDAF, Kansas City Star, Kansas City, Mo. (411 Meters)  
6 p. m.—A. m.—Piano tuning in number on the Duo-Art; address, C. H. Cheney, secretary of a series of talks on banking; the Tell-Me-a-Story Lady; music, Trianon Ensemble; "Around the Town With WDAF"; the "Merry Old Chief" and the Plantation Players.

WHO, Bankers Life Co., Des Moines, Ia. (428 Meters)  
8 p. m.—Classical program, under direction of Dean Holmes (Copper of Drake Conservatory of Music, Des Moines, Ia.).  
11:30—Organ recital by L. Carlos Meyer.

WOAW, Woodmen of the World, Omaha, Neb. (452 Meters)  
8 p. m.—Musical chapel service by the Swedish Evangelical Mission Church, the Rev. Thure A. Jacobson, pastor.  
9:—Paulson Thorson, director of music; Olga Hillquist, organist.

WFAA, News-Journal, Dallas, Texas (478 Meters)  
8:30 p. m.—Magnolia Petroleum Company's Dallas Band, Paul E. Ashley, director.

WBAF, Star-Telegram, Fort Worth, Tex. (478 Meters)  
7:30 p. m.—Popular music by Frensey Moore's Black and Gold Serenaders.  
9:30—Musical program, presenting Montgomery-Ward's Entertainers.

**PACIFIC STANDARD TIME**  
KFOA, Rhoda Hope Store, Seattle, Wash. (452 Meters)  
6:45 to 10 p. m.—Varied musical program.

KGW, Morning Oregonian, Portland, Ore. (492 Meters)  
8 p. m.—Concert by the Oregonian Concert Orchestra.  
10—Dance music by the orchestra.

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## WESTINGHOUSE BILL DISMISSED

Case Dealt With Alleged Infringement on Regenerative Circuit

NEW YORK, Dec. 29 (Special)—The Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company was denied another petition for preliminary injunction against infringers of the so-called Armstrong regenerative circuit, when Federal District Judge William Bondy today dismissed a bill of complaint against Robert D. Montgomery and others, following argument by Samuel E. Darby Jr., patent counsel for Lee de Forest, chief consulting engineer of the De Forest Radio Company.

The regenerative or feedback circuit said to be the second most important basic patent of the radio industry and supposed to have a potential value in excess of \$7,500,000, was alleged to have been infringed by Montgomery, "acting jointly as well as severally" with the American Sales Company and Ludwig Baumann and Company "to the irreparable damage of the petitioning corporation." The Westinghouse interests had joined the Radio Corporation of America as co-plaintiffs.

In summing up his opinion, Judge Bondy stated he would force the plaintiff corporations to dismiss the bill of complaint as to Montgomery, or confine their petition to a charge that the several defendants had conspired together, and warned counsel that, if they elected the latter remedy, they would be required to prove such conspiracy before he would consider the merits of their case.

Failure of the plaintiffs to elect was followed by dismissal of their petition, when Mr. Darby said: "It will be remembered that the patent involved in this litigation is for the so-called Armstrong regenerative circuit, priority for invention of which was awarded to Dr. de Forest Sept. 2, last, in the tribunal of last resort on United States Patent Office litigation the Court of Appeals, District of Columbia. The decision of this court forms the subject matter of litigation recently filed by the De Forest Radio Company in Philadelphia to secure cancellation of the Armstrong patent, and the Westinghouse company was recently denied a petition for an injunction by Federal Judge Winslow, here, which sought to restrain the De Forest company from presenting this suit."

"Notwithstanding the probable invalidity of the Armstrong patent, the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company is persistently filing suit thereon, endeavoring to enjoin as many persons as possible before the patent is ultimately canceled," Mr. Darby said.

**"DX" STILL THRILLS RELAY LEAGUE MEN**  
HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 29 (Special)—This year has done much to eliminate for some radio fans the desire to get distance; for others, the

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ARCHITECT AND ENGINEER  
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**NEW BRITISH LICENSES**  
WASHINGTON, Dec. 29 (Special)—After Commercial Attaché Butler at London cables the Department of Commerce that British wireless licenses issued after the first of the year will be free of restriction hampering the importation of foreign-made articles.

**NICARAGUA RADIO STATION**  
WASHINGTON, Dec. 29 (Special)—American Consul McConnochie reports to the Department of Commerce that a new wireless station is now under construction at El Estero, Nicaragua, to cost some \$50,000 which will have a range of 250 miles. Two steel towers 200 feet in height and 600 feet apart will support the aerial.

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## Mr. Hoover Opposes Radio Fee for Fans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
Washington, Dec. 29

THE radio fan should not be compelled to pay any kind of fee, Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, said in denying reports imputed to him.

He is of the opinion that this erroneous idea was gained from some statement made at the third radio conference, that a small percentage of the cost of the radio sets should be contributed by the manufacturers toward the programs. The American people will never submit to a plan of that kind, he said.

**NAVAL STATIONS MAY RADIOCAST PRESS MATERIAL**  
Mr. Free's Resolution, However, Calls for Regular Commercial Rates

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29 (Special)—Arthur M. Free (R.), Representative from California has introduced a joint resolution in the House, which has been referred to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, authorizing the Navy Department to transmit press messages by radio for newspapers. The resolution amends the joint resolution approved in June, 1920, to read as follows:

"Sec. 2. That the Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized, under the terms and conditions and at rates prescribed by him, which rates shall be just and reasonable, and which, upon complaint, shall be subject to review and revision by the Interstate Commerce Commission, to use all radio stations and apparatus, wherever located, owned by the United States and under the control of the Navy Department—(a) for the reception and transmission of press messages offered by any newspaper published in the United States, its territories or possessions, or published by citizens of the United States, in foreign countries, or by

John Lowry, Commissioner of Telephones, declares that the system is better equipped for the supply of radio equipment to customers than the private dealers. The private dealers' interest, he says, generally ceases when the sale is completed. He points out also that in the United States five telephone companies are operating their own radio stations, defraying the cost by selling radio equipment.

**ROYAL DECISION DESCRIBED**  
ROME, Dec. 19 (Special Correspondence)—An article, which appears in the Rivista Marconi and is written by Marchese Luigi Solari of the Marconi companies gives some characteristics of the newly established Marconi system in Rome of the most modern type. It is claimed. As given in the article cited, those characteristics are the following: Wavelength 425 meters, power 2 kilowatts (ca.), normal transmitting current 10½ amperes, height of aerial 40 meters, range under favorable atmospheric conditions 2600 kilometers (ca.).

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## Naval Radio Transmits Words by the Million

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29 (Special)—An average of 1,000,000 words a month communications office in the Navy is now being handled by the Naval Department over its radio system. Traffic for every department of the Government, save the post office, is handled.

The navy's stations are at Arlington, Va., Sayville, N. Y., and Annapolis, Md. The receiving is done at the Navy Department.

Transmission of radio messages through the three big high-powered stations is accomplished by means of a remote control. The operator, sitting at his desk in the navy building, working his key, sends his signal over leased telegraph wires to one of the three stations. Impression is made on the key system at the station by means of a relay, and the message is automatically forwarded from there.

**RADIO IN CHURCH WORK**  
WASHINGTON, Dec. 29 (Special)—Citing conditions in some parts of the south from which thousands of Negroes have migrated in recent years, the Rev. W. A. C. Hughes, head of Negro work in a report to the board of home missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church, urged that the church install radio sets in the backwoods communities as a means of church extension.

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One of a series of announcements concerning the history, methods, or aims of *The Principia* appears on this page every Thursday.



## THE HOME FORUM

## Benjamin Franklin in London

THERE is no more familiar story in American literature than that of the far from triumphant entry into Philadelphia made by a certain runaway lad from Boston early in the eighteenth century. All the world knows how this youth, who was to become the town's most famous citizen, purchased three large puffy rolls of bread and paraded down Market Street with one under each arm while he ate the third, subjecting himself meanwhile to the amused glances of the girl who became his wife. Nothing can be added to the vividness of that picture as it is drawn by Franklin himself in two or three masterly strokes, but there is another not dissimilar scene of which we wish that he had told us more.

On the twenty-fourth of December, 1724, two hundred years ago, Benjamin Franklin arrived in London, where he was to be almost as famous as in Philadelphia, after a long sea voyage. This occasion also has, in retrospect, become of interest, a light and shade, a mingling of irony and humor, which recommend it to a closer attention than it has yet been given. The friendless youth of eighteen who entered the great city on that Christmas Eve so long ago was merely, to all appearance, a skillful printer from the colonies, alert, bright-eyed, and remarkable chiefly for his cheerful industry. He had nearly everything still to learn, and there were few to observe at what an astonishing pace he went about learning it. No one could possibly have surmised, and least of all the rather modest young man himself, that he would some day be the teacher of the wisest heads in this same city, instructing them profoundly in the valuable art of governing colonies. No prophet could have foretold the time when this stranger who went from door to door seeking the cheapest lodgings would be a welcome guest in the greatest houses of the land.

In several respects Franklin's introduction to London was gloomier and less propitious than that of the previous year to Philadelphia. No sooner had he arrived than he discovered that Governor Keith of Pennsylvania, who had voluntarily promised him a number of commendatory letters and a sum of money sufficient to purchase a printing outfit, had deceived him wantonly, and without the slightest excuse. Thus he found himself in a strange country without resources and with no one to advise him except the friend, a merchant named Denham, whom he had come to know during the passage. Franklin had with him, besides an impetuous scribbler by the name of James Ralph, who is remembered today only because of the two lines of abuse which Pope devoted to him in the *Dunciad*. Franklin tells us that this friend of his to whom he was sincerely devoted, was ingenious, genteel, and extremely eloquent,

but these talents did not make it possible for him to take out a livelihood as an epic poet in *Grub Street*, so that he was soon quite penniless and became a serious drain upon his companion's resources.

The secret of Franklin's wonderfully successful career lay in his genius for doing "the right thing." Showing the practical wisdom which he never ceased to urge upon others, he set to work immediately at his trade, finding employment at Palmer's printing house in Bartholomew's Close. It is characteristic of him that in his account of the year he spent there he does not mention the curious fact that this printing house occupied the building which had been for centuries and is now again the oldest church in London—Washington Irving, if he had found himself in such a place, would have told the world about it with sundry more or less romantic musings upon the footnotes of time, but Franklin had no delight in antiquity because he could not see that it was either lucrative or useful, and he was not sensitive to the spirit of place. An ancient building was to him simply an imaginary conversation, cost him therefore so much the less interesting and desirable than a new one. He says not a word about the stately Norman arches and columns which stood within a few feet of where he worked, and it is more than possible that he never saw them because they were separated from him by a wall. It may be, however, that this omission is due to his concentration on his own affairs, for he also neglects to mention that his employer, Samuel Palmer, was a man of unusual parts who had spent some time in America, was a letter founder as well as a printer, and was at work upon an enormous History of Printing which met with great opposition from the book crafts of the time because it betrayed the secrets of the craft.

In Palmer's shop Franklin continued the literary work which he had begun some years before in his brother's shop at Boston. While working upon the third edition of Wollaston's "Religion of Nature," he wrote and printed with his own hand a refutation of it entitled "A Dissertation on Liberty and Necessity," only four copies of which are now known. The important result of this immature and ill-advised publication was that it brought him acquaintance with one of the most interesting men then in London, Bernard de Mandeville, author of the famous satire, "The Fable of the Bees." As Mandeville was thirty-six years Franklin's senior and a man of great reputation, he may have paid little attention to the young printer from the Colonies, but if so he made a serious mistake, because the two were much alike in their clear-sighted common sense, contempt for self-interest, and agile wit. We should be glad to know how they got on together, and in the absence of definite information there ought to be at least an imaginary conversation. Mandeville was the most important of the men whom Franklin met during this first stay in London. He was promoted an introduction to Sir Isaac Newton, which he never got, Steele and Pope, and Swift were far above his humble pretensions. Voltaire, who came to London while he was there, might have found the young man worth his while. The most interesting arrival in the city during the year was that of the Scotch poet, James Thomson, but in this indolent dreamer the energetic and matter-of-fact Franklin would have seen nothing whatever.

We are reminded of the changes wrought in these two centuries when we learn that Franklin lost his three shillings and six pence per week. In Duke Street, somewhat later, he paid only one and six, his landlady having reduced the rental to this amount rather than lose the pleasure of his conversation. Dean Swift, who lived one block away in Bury Street two years after Franklin left, wrote to Stella about his lodgings in the shop, a dining room and bedroom, at eight shillings a week. Plagued dear!

After spending nearly a year at Palmer's, Franklin went to work at the larger and more important printing house owned by John Watts, near Lincoln's Inn Fields, where he acquired immediate notoriety and eventually great influence as the Water American. His strength and skill seemed astonishing to his fellow workmen when they considered that he drank nothing but water. Some of them he seems to have won over to his own way of thinking, and from all of them he won respect. Reading between the lines of a brief and simple account, one sees the characteristics which all the world now recognizes in Franklin: the shrewd common sense, the determination to succeed, the strength that governs men coupled with the tact that knows when to yield. Considering his youth, his foreign birth, his strange opinions, and most of all the fact that he was the best printer in the shop, his popularity with the men in Watts' establishment is very significant. Perhaps he never met a harder test.

The most interesting episode of Franklin's stay abroad has no relation to his trade or to his literary interests. It is not generally remembered, in thinking of his remarkable versatility, that he was an expert swimmer. Everyone knows, however, that he had the faculty of making a difficult subject perfectly clear to a learner by reducing it to its simplest terms. Taken together, these two talents made him an admirable instructor in swimming. In the early pages of the autobiography he tells us how he taught two young men to swim on twice going into the river, and how this led to an introduction to some country gentlemen before whom he exhibited his skill by swimming from Chelsea to Blackfriars, "performing on the way many feats of activity, both upon and under water, that surprised those to

whom they were novelties." Soon after this he had a call from Sir William Wyndham, formerly Chancellor of the Exchequer and one of the foremost politicians in the country, who asked him to teach his two sons to swim before they set out on the Grand Tour, promising to reward him handsomely for his time. This offer was very tempting, because it seemed to open a way into a much more exalted society than the young man had known and also to offer a considerable increase of income. At the age of nineteen he had no clear idea of his vocation—and perhaps, indeed, he never discovered a line of activity for which he was clearly better fitted than for any other. His interests were diverse and general, as they were to remain, so that he was more at the mercy of such chance offers than another man would have been. Fortunately for the world, however, Franklin was not free to choose, having already agreed to return to Philadelphia and to go into business there with his friend Denham. His ship was nearly ready to sail when the offer came to him. It may well be that nothing could have held such a man for long in the rôle of swimming instructor. Had he remained in England he would have been a member of Parliament and a man of substance before he was forty, but that would have made some differences in history which no one on either side of the Atlantic would care to contemplate. Matters of importance were decided, therefore, when Franklin took ship on the Berkshire, July 23, 1726, and settled down for the voyage to Philadelphia which was to last nearly three months.

Franklin tells us that he had grown tired of London. This may seem strange when we think of the many places, people, books, and curiosities then to be found there, but it must be remembered that he was still very young and that his intellectual development and his wide ramification of interest were still in the future. During his eighteen months in the city he had enjoyed little leisure, and the necessities of his friend Ralph had greatly straitened his resources. Just what permanent mark the English sojourn made upon him it is hard to say because he himself gives us no clue. It is clear that he had perfected himself in a difficult and highly honorable craft which was to be the foundation of his fame and fortune, learning many processes and methods which he might not have been able to observe at home. Probably this was what bulked largest in his own intensely practical thought as he sat on the homeward bound ship estimating profit and loss. He had added considerably, however, to his knowledge of literature during these months, hiring books from a dealer whose shop was next door to his lodgings. Most important of all, he had taken the first step toward that citizenship of the world, that cosmopolitanism for which in later years he was to seem, perhaps, most remarkable.

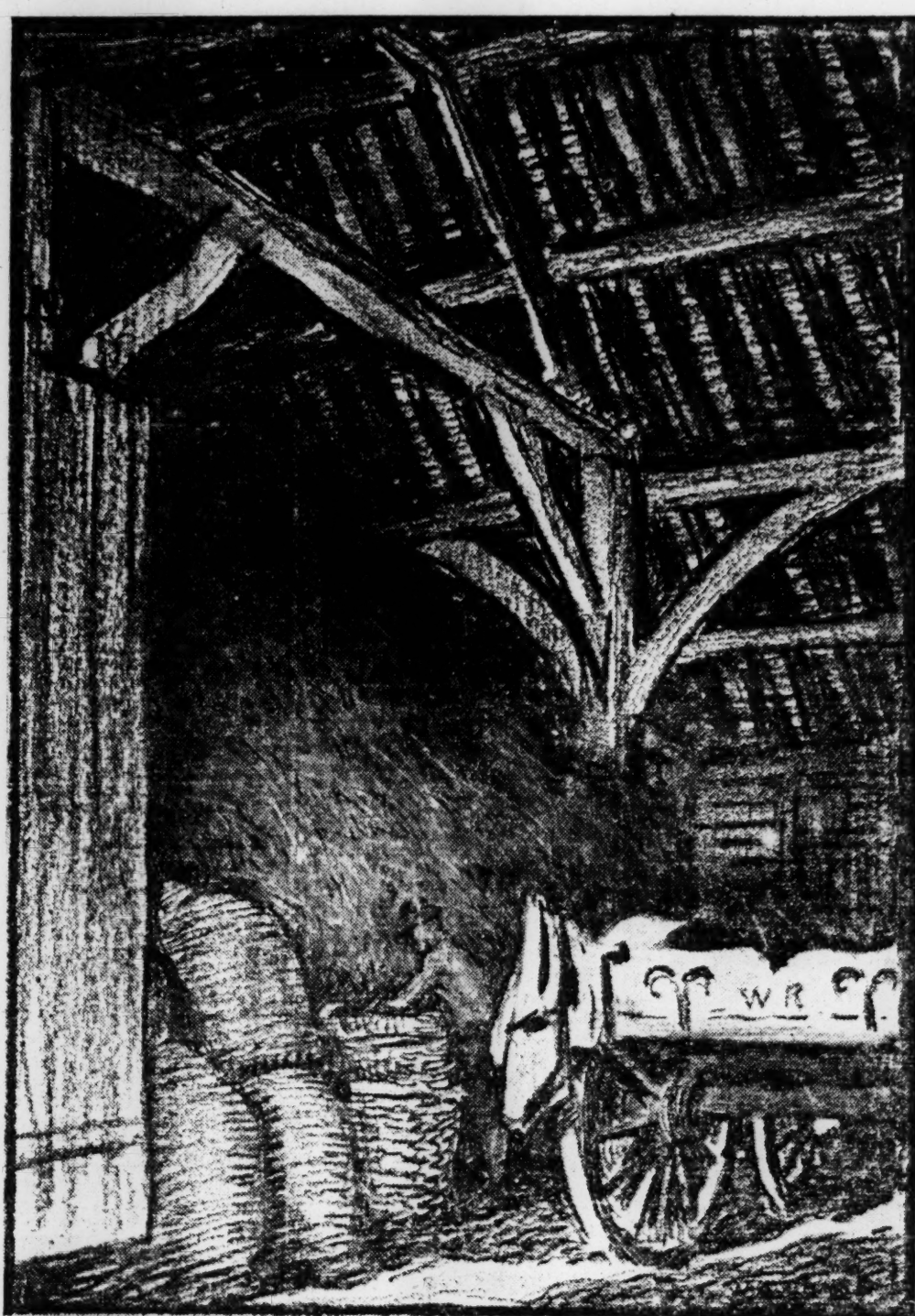
## Winter Sunrise

A purple cloud hangs half-way down;  
Sky, yellow, gold below.  
The naked trees, beyond the town,  
Like masts against the show—  
Bare masts and spars of our earth-ship.  
With shining snow-sails furled;  
And through the sea of space we sail.  
That flows all round the world.  
—Edward Rowland Hill.

## Chanticleer

Lying and listening in the dark, it seemed to me that there were two opposite qualities commingled in the sound, with an effect analogous to that of shadow mingling with and chastening light, at eventide. First, it was strong and clear, full of assurance and freedom, qualities admirably suited to the song of a bird of Chanticleer's disposition; a lusty, ringing strain, not sung in the clouds or from a lofty perch midway between earth and heaven, but with feet firmly planted on the soil, and earthy, and, compared with the notes of the grove, like a versified utterance of Walt Whitman compared with the poems of the true inspired children of song—Blake, Shelley, Poe. Earthly, but not hostile and eager; on the contrary, leisurely, peaceful, even dreamy, with a touch of tenderness which brings it into relationship with the more aerial tones of the true singers; and this, the second quality, I spoke of, which gave a charm to this note and made it seem better than the others. This is partly the effect of distance, which clarifies and softens sound, just as distance gives indistinctness to outline and ethereal blueness to things that meet the sight. To objects beautiful in themselves, in graceful lines and harmonious proportions and coloring, the laziness imparts an additional grace; but it does not make beautiful the objects which are ugly in themselves, as, for instance, an ugly square house.

So in the etherealizing effect of distance on sound, which so loud a sound as the crowing of a strong-lunged cock becomes dreamy and tender at a distance of one hundred yards, there must be good musical reasons, and it is to begin with, I do not remark their dreaminess in the notes of other birds, some crowing at an equal distance, others still further, and all natural music is heard best at a distance; like the chiming of bells, and the music of the flute, and the wild confused strains of the bagpipes, for among artificial sounds these come the nearest to those made by nature. The "shrill sharp" of the thrush must be softened by distance to charm; and the skylark, when close at hand, has both shrill and harsh sounds scarcely pleasing. He must mount high before you can appreciate his merit. I do not recommend anyone to keep a caged cock in his study for the sake of its music, crow it never so well.—W. H. Hudson, in "Birds in Town and Village."



A Barn Interior. From a Drawing by W. A. Chase

PROBABLY no building met with up and down the countryside as more suggestiveness about it than a barn. We have passed this big barn many times and the doors have been shut. Today we find them open; and what an interior! The great gabled roof, supported by massive beams, towers aloft and on either side is buried in deep rich shadow out of which the piled-up masses of straw emerge in tones of cool gold. On the floor are stacked sacks of corn just threshed and waiting to be carted to the miller, thence to be made into bread.

An empty wagon painted bright yellow, and some baskets, make up a scheme of golds and browns, warm, and cool, and deep. No wonder artists have loved to paint barns. The timber used in the construction of these old buildings was usually oak or elm—whichever tree grew in the vicinity. Their structure has a peculiar beauty and dignity, born one, thinks out of an innate sense of strength and fitness. Whether covered with that or tiles, they form one of the beautiful features of all country places.

## Half Thoughts

An eager child whose life four bare walls bound.  
Whose outlook is a blank and cheerless street.  
Where seldom do the silent passers meet.  
Heareth afar the rhythmic thrilling sound  
Of martial music, and his pulses beat  
With every drum-throb, and his heart is crowned  
With joy, expectant the parade will greet.  
His eyes, but soon in distance all is drowned.

Thus do melodious half-thoughts loom afar—  
As when cloud-earmests trail the level sea.  
We dimly trace the lines of mist and spar  
Of ghostlike vessels, lost so silently  
In mist again we scarce believe the bar  
Of cloud was raised to let the vision be.

—William P. McKenzie, in "Voices and Undertones."

## Star Stuff

Emerson's oration was more disjointed than usual, even with him. It began nowhere and ended everywhere; and yet, as always with that divine man, it left you feeling that something beautiful had passed that way—something more beautiful than anything else, like the rising and setting of stars. Every possible criticism might have been made on it but one—that it was not noble. There was a tone in it that awakened all elevating associations. He boggled, he lost his place; . . . but it was as if a creature from some fairer world had lost his way in our fog and it was our fault, not his. It was chaotic, but it was all such stuff as stars are made of; and you couldn't help feeling that, if you waited awhile, all that was nebulous would be whirled into planets, and would assume the mathematical gravity of system. All through it I felt something in me that cried "Ha, ha, to the sound of the trumpet!"  
From Lowell's Letters.

## Orsak och verkan

Översättning av den å denna sida på engelska förekommande uppsatsen i Kristlig Vetenskap

VAD är orsak? Hur många orsaker finns det? Dessa frågor hava framställts under orsakliga århundraden. Till och med skolpojke vet att det icke kan finnas någon verkan utan en orsak och att verkan måste vara lika sin orsak. Människorna hava i stor utsträckning delat upp sig i två grupper, varav den ena bestämmer sig utifrån antagandet om materiell orsak, och den andra—den religiösa sidan—håller fast vid en andlig orsak. Gud. Båda grupperna hava emellertid tro på att det onda och materia är verkliga. Båda teorierna hava resulterat i beständigt förvirring, motsägelser och otillfredsställelse, och båda hava blivit tvungna att överge den ena ståndpunkten efter den andra inför förnuftet och uppenbarelseens framskridande.

Den Kristliga Vetenskapen kommer till detta förvillade tillstånd med den oöverlagliga logikens lugna enkelhet, så klar att ett barn kan följa den och likväl så djup att den tillfredsställer den djupastgående tankaren. Ennå lära att Gud, Anden, det goda allena är den enda orsaken och att den absolut enda verkan är andlig och fullkomlig, utestuter möjligheten av någon som helst verklighet i det mänskliga livets onda, i sjukdom, misslyckande och sorg. Vad är då det onda, spörja tvivelande de dödliga. Vad är en sjuk dödlig eller en syndare? Vad är synd, lidande och död? Till svar kan man fråga: Vad är en synvill, en hägring eller en dröm? Även om det förefaller svårt att uttala bevis eller ingående undersökning antaga den Kristliga Vetenskapens påstående att det onda i alla sina former blott är en illusion eller dröm, skulle icke likväl varje jordens invånare vara glad om han visste att detta vore sant? Och var och en kan själv lyda de regler som just i den avsikten äro framställda i den Kristliga Vetenskapens lärobok, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Vetenskap och Hälsa med Nyckeln till skrifterna). Mrs. Eddy säger där (Ås. 174): "Sanningen är uppenbar. Den behöver endast omständas i praktiken."

Antag att problemet är sjukdom. Den mänskliga tanken angiver omedelbart en materiell orsak därför och öfvergår till att upprätta riktlinjerna för den sannolika verkan av en eller flera jägar som andagan styra ett dylikt fall. På sidan 423 i Science and Health läsa vi: "Christian-Science, som vetenskapligt förstår att allt är Sinne, utgår från den mentala orsaken, varar sanning, för att tillfredsställa villfarelsen. Detta korrektiv eller omständande medel, som när till alla delar av den mänskliga organismen. Enligt Skriften ränsas karaktär och ben." och det återställer människans harmoni." Börjande med mentalt orsakande skulle den studerande kunna resonera ungefär på följande sätt: Det finns endast en allnärvarande Gud, som är gudomligt

## Cause and Effect

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHAT is cause? How many causes are there? These are questions that have been asked for untold centuries. The veriest schoolboy knows that there can be no effect without a cause, and that the effect must be like its cause.

The world has separated quite largely into two groups, the one standing firmly on the supposition that matter is cause, the other the religious side—holding to a spiritual cause, God. Both groups, however, have believed that evil and matter are real. Both theories have resulted in endless confusion, contradiction, and dissatisfaction, and both have had to give up position after position before the advance of reason and revelation.

Christian Science comes to this chaotic condition with the calm simplicity of irrefutable logic, so clear that a child may follow it, yet so profound as to satisfy the deepest thinker. Its teaching of the one and only cause—God, Spirit, good—and of the one and only effect as spiritual and perfect, precludes the possibility of there being any reality at all in the evil, the sickness, the failure and sorrow, of human life.

What, then, ask mortals incredulously, is evil? What is a sick mortal or sinner? What are sin, disease, and death? In reply it may be asked, What is an optical illusion, a mirage, or a dream? Even though it may seem difficult, without proof or investigation, for one to accept the Christian Science statement that evil in all its forms is but an illusion or a dream, yet would not every one of earth's inhabitants be glad to know it, to be true? And everyone can prove it true for himself if he will only obey the rules set down for that purpose in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures." Mrs. Eddy says therein (p. 174): "Truth is revealed. It needs only to be practised."

Suppose the problem to be sickness. At once human thinking assigns a material cause for it, and proceeds to outline the probable operation of a law or laws believed to govern such a case. On page 423 of Science and Health we read: "The Christian Scientist, understanding scientifically that all is Mind, commences with mental causation, the truth of being, to destroy the error. This corrective is an alternative, reaching to every part of the human system. According to Scripture, it searches 'the joints and marrow,' and it restores the harmony of man." Commencing with mental causation, the student might argue something like this: There is just one omnipotent God, who is divine Mind. Mind cannot be other than intelligent and perfect; the primal cause cau-

not be less than omnipotent, nor its effect unlike its cause in quality. How, then, if cause and effect are both perfect, can I have a real disease? This reasoning will at once mitigate fear; and, if held to, will replace the false pictures of suffering and defect with comfort and healing. To see this reasoning demonstrated inspires joy and confidence such as nothing else can, and enables one to realize that belief that life is in and passes out of matter; all are false, because they all lack a cause. To know this is certainly reason for rejoicing unexpressed. The one who is holding to the absolute truth that evil and discord are not real and, consequently, not in the real man's experience, must consistently prove that no phase of evil is able to manifest itself through him.

Christian Science is teaching the world that it is useless to look upon any form of material energy as causative; that it is equally futile to look, through modern psychology or related studies, to the human mind as causative. To accept God as cause and all reality as the good effect gives a simple, logical basis from which may be deduced a scientific understanding of the universe. That this is not theory, but practical, demonstrable truth, which may be applied to heal every phase of error which the world seems to hold, thousands are daily proving and daily testifying to.

The workable simplicity of Christian Science answers for its acceptance by an ever increasing number. That human experience is not a result of right or wrong thinking is not to them a startling statement. Whether the problem be a sick body, a sick business, or a sick mental or moral state, a simple rule which anyone can apply with wonderful results of liberation and joy is given on page 417 of Science and Health: "Maintain the facts of Christian Science,—that Spirit is God, and therefore cannot be sick; that what is termed matter cannot be sick; that all causation is Mind, acting through spiritual law. Then hold your ground with the unshaken understanding of Truth and Love, and you will win."

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into Swedish.)

## SCIENCE AND HEALTH

## With Key to the Scriptures.

By

MARY BAKER EDDY

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# Art News and Comment Theaters Music

## The New Mexico State Museum of Art in Santa Fe

**Santa Fe, N. M., Special Correspondence**

AN ART museum where any artist who applies may exhibit his pictures; an art museum which lets the public judge for itself among the many exhibits of modern, Indian, conservative and radical art without critics, judges or party; and which offers free studios to visiting artists until they are permanently located; this is the ideal which has made the State Museum of Art at Santa Fe unique in its policies, as it is in its architecture.

Modeled as a composite of missions which were built in New Mexico 80 years before the pilgrims landed at Plymouth Rock, the art museum is an example of the best type of Santa Fe architecture. It also represents a truly American product in architecture for it is based upon the ancient terraced communal houses of the Indians.

The museum delights the artist with the broken lines of its terraced roofs and indented doorways, the rough hand-smoothed texture of its pink walls, the twin towers whose curious bellies or real old copper bells, the shadows from the projecting beams, the use of color in the wood carving, and the placita whose emerald grass plot is enclosed by flagged cloisters.

There is a definite relation between the primitive art which inspired the architecture of this building and the modern American art which is on exhibit in its galleries for the painter who exhibits here shows the influence of the southwestern landscape and the three races who make it their home, in different but no less definite ways than the Indian, the Mexican, or the American. The museum's architecture, consequently, modeled his pyramidal buildings after the architectural forms of the mountains about him.

In the galleries artists who have followed the lure of the southwest from almost every State in the Union as well as those from Mexico and South America, China, Japan, Russia, Java and Europe have exhibited their pictures. There are 24 resident artists in the southwest, the most equal number in any museum. Indian artists have first shown their remarkable ceremonial sketches in the Museum Galleries, and art students, here for the summer, have had an opportunity to see their pictures alongside well-known painters.

Beside these temporary shows, which shift every two weeks, the museum has a collection of permanent pictures, many of them gifts of the artists. Among these are portraits of "Santiago, the Sage of Santa Clara," by Julius Rohrer; "The Saint," by Robert Henri; "The Saint," by J. H. Sharp; "Cul Bono," by Gerald Cassidy; "The Scout," by Warren E. Rollins; "The Timber Line," by Birger Sandzen; "El Santo," by Madison Hartz; "Sheldon Parsons," by Leon Gaspard; "Landscapes," by Albert Groll; "Landscapes," by Alice Klaber; "Landscapes," by Gerald Stanson; "Landscapes," by Gerald Cassidy; and "Landscapes," by Henry Lovins.

**New York Gallery Notes**

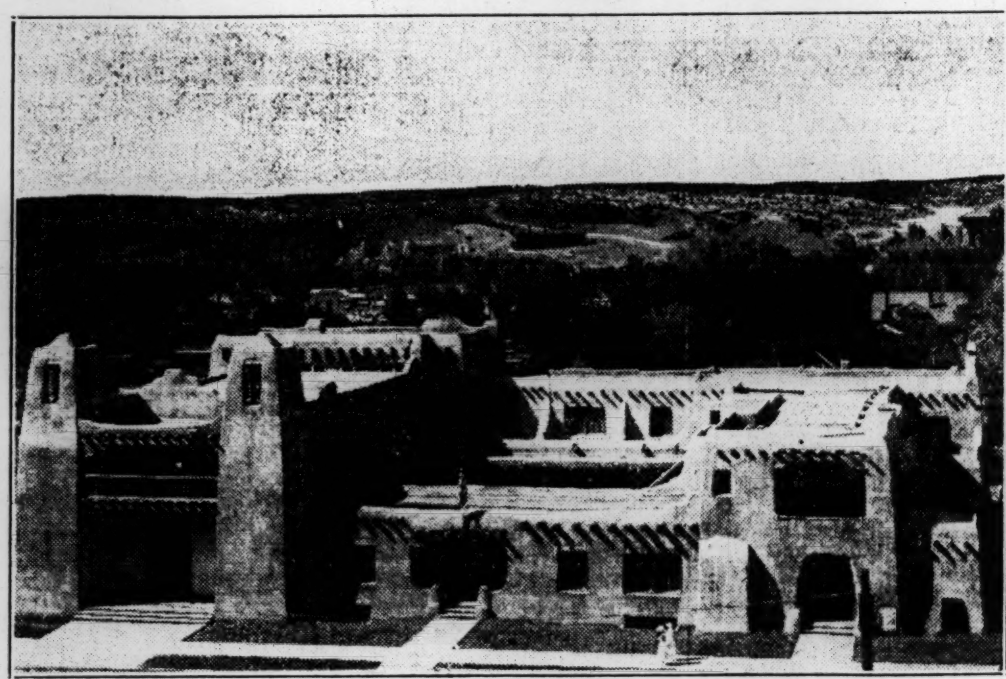
**Special from Monitor Bureau**

NEW YORK, Dec. 26.—Joseph Pennell is at the Keppel Galleries with some 150 etchings and water colors. There is little to be said one way or another at this late date about this veteran artist and his work. He, who has seen so many schools and movements come and go, remains curiously the same. Even the New York water colors—quick notations dashed off in his lofty habitat above the Brooklyn docks—are along the line of illustration which he has followed so assiduously rather than experiments in the new modes of design.

Looking over the long array of etchings here—plates done, perhaps, in lands and periods—Mr. Pennell is seen as an arch pictorialist, handling his data accurately and conventionally, making his etched line obedient to his needs. His discursive so effective in an architectural way when "multum in parvo" is the order of the day, has kept him in the field of illustration to the exclusion of other larger and more swinging lines of impulsive design that make etching a fitting, rhapsodic vaulting art. But Mr. Pennell is always pictorially consequential and his work is one of the corner stones in the building of this department of the arts in America.

Scott & Fowles have had during the holiday season an unusually fine collection of Rowlandson water colors on view. It is remarkable for both quality and quantity, perhaps 60 examples in all of this remarkable English humorist. The England of his day, with its fancies and foppishness, its pursuits and pastimes, is upheld by this gifted artist for posterity to judge. Rarely, however, touched with lovely color and animated with sensitive form these water colors stand unique in English art. There are few phases of society that he does not illumine with his pungent pictorial passages, and high and low, great and small, all come in for a sound rating. Where he is at his best is in the processions of variegated humanity that wind their way to spinning matches or are found abroad on holidays in public places. His skill in handling crowds of figures is amazingly clever, and there is never confusion in the design and flowing line that he maintains.

Early American art holds the fort at the Dudenberger Galleries. A group of old anonymous portraits, obviously the product of itinerant painters of the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, and looking as quaint in their metropolitan setting, has been brought together in honor of the growing solidarity of American antiquarians. Pantalons, ringlets, brooches, wisp vanes, puffed elbow sleeves, sideburns, all the trills of the day appear at the somewhat restricted bidding of these early masters of the brush.



THE ART MUSEUM IN SANTA FE PRESERVES AN AMERICAN ARCHITECTURAL TRADITION

## The Art of Reproduction

IN THE course of a series of lectures given by Roger Fry, he once said that there is nothing so uncanny as an original as a copy. By this cryptic remark Roger Fry meant to express that the attitude of the craftsman who copies a work of art instead of creating one, is directly opposed to the most powerful instinct in the creative artist, and that since every work of art inevitably expresses the fundamental attitude of the artist, consciously or unconsciously, more strongly than anything else, anyone who makes a copy must express the attitude of the copyist more than he expresses anything else.

In considering the art of reproduction we must therefore face the fact at once that it is an impossibility to reproduce in the strictest sense of the word any creative work of art. On the other hand mankind has from time immemorial desired to reproduce works of art by every means within its ken. Now that technical inventions have reached such a degree of perfection that artists frequently complain that certain reproductions are indistinguishable from the originals, it may be interesting to investigate a little more closely, at any rate one of the chief means by which particularly drawings, watercolors and a certain kind of painting can be reproduced with such astonishing faithfulness.

**The Colotype Process**

A method which gives satisfactory results for a great variety of graphic works of art is known as the colotype process, and in order to explain its method I will assume that the object to be reproduced is a black-and-white drawing. In the first instance the photographer exposes photographic negative in the size in which the reproduction is to be printed. This negative for all practical purposes is identical with the film or negative which is used in an ordinary camera.

When the negative has been developed, the gelatine film which is sensitive to light is removed from the film or glass on which it is mounted and transferred to a transparent sheet of celluloid; or else it is stiffened by a chemical preparation, so that the sensitized film can be handled and copied. Everyone familiar with the ordinary processes of photography will realize that the image on the sensitized film has by process of exposure through a lens been reversed, and when this film has dried a second negative is prepared, which is known as the printer's negative; this negative corresponds to a photographic proof.

The image which appears on this so-called printer's negative is thus reversed again so that it corresponds with the original image in the sense that, in terms of color, the portions which were black in the original drawing are black in the printer's negative; in point of fact the question of color does not arise, but the lines which were black in the drawing are now lines engraved as it were in the gelatine, and the substance which covers these lines is composed of a chemical preparation which assimilates oil.

**Chemical Action**

The portions, which in the original photograph are white, are composed of a chemical substance which assimilates water and rejects oil in the same course, when it is not a question of a pure line drawing but of a wash drawing which has intermediate shades, the surface of the printer's negative is more or less limited to oil in the same manner as the equivalent surfaces in the original drawing are more or less black.

This printer's negative is then placed in a movable carriage which forms the basis of the colotype printing machine. This carriage travels backwards and forwards beneath a set of rollers, which revolve as the carriage slides past them; these rollers are covered with the printer's ink, whose chief ingredients consist of oil and coloring matter. At one end of the machine a large

drum is fixed, against which a man, known as the layer-on, places sheets of paper. As the paper drum revolves it places a sheet of paper upon the surface of the printer's negative after it has passed under the rollers, which transfer the ink from the rollers to the printer's negative. As the carriage slides to the extreme end of the machine the master printer removes the sheet, which by process of contact has the image transferred from the printer's negative to the sheet of paper, and this sheet of paper should now be an accurate reproduction of the original drawing.

The process of reproducing a black and white drawing nowadays mystifies very few people, even those who do not understand the exact technicalities, but many are at a greater loss to understand how a faithful reproduction in colors is arrived at. The reproductions in color colotype are in idea no different from the original, and the reproductions: the process is simply a little longer. Instead of making one negative, which is to give the black and white lines in an original, several negatives have to be made. In its simplest form there are three negatives. One of these is printed in blue, the second in red, and the third in yellow. The greatest possible accuracy has to be observed so that the red image is precisely superimposed upon the yellow and that both these images must fit accurately on the blue image printed previously.

The point which mystifies the uninitiated is how these colored negatives are obtained, and the answer to this query is firstly that the negatives in themselves are not colored at all. The printing negatives in themselves are no different from the original, and the reproductions: the process is simply a little longer. Instead of making one negative, which is to give the black and white lines in an original, several negatives have to be made. In its simplest form there are three negatives. One of these is printed in blue, the second in red, and the third in yellow. The greatest possible accuracy has to be observed so that the red image is precisely superimposed upon the yellow and that both these images must fit accurately on the blue image printed previously.

**The Color Screens**

The selection is made by means of transparent colored screens which are placed between the photographic lens and the original negative. The colors of the screens are the opposite colors to those in which the plate in question will be printed. For instance, to arrive at the negative for which red ink will be used, the complementary color, which is green, is interposed in the shape of a screen; the rays of light traveling from the original to the negative have to pass through the green screen which by virtue of its color is, so to speak, blind to all rays of red light.

Therefore the negative will reveal all the drawing of the original except those portions which are red. By the process described above of copying the negative and converting it into a printing negative, portions which assimilate the red ink are left to stand out, and all the others will reject the red ink, and so they will not be printed upon.

In order to arrive at the blue print the same process is gone through by the interposition of an orange-colored screen, and the yellow plate is arrived at by the aid of a blue-tinted screen.

It will be clear that the method described is the process of color colotype printing in its most primitive form, and perfection of result depends upon the delicate and judicious modification of the fundamentals of this craft. For instance, there are many originals in which the variety of blue is so great that one tint of blue even if applied in a considerable variety of shade is insufficient, and instead of making one blue negative it is sometimes necessary to make two, three or even four negatives in one color, so that in the case of blue there is a considerable range of shades in the final print.

There are many small inaccuracies made by the photographic camera, and in order to insure a perfect result it is often necessary to retouch the printed negatives by hand, and it will be realized that where three to seven negatives have to be superimposed upon each other, the utmost skill has to be exercised by the retoucher so that his corrections shall be precisely the same on all the plates in question.

## "Milgrim's Progress"

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.—Wallack's Theater, beginning Dec. 22, 1924, J. M. Welch in association with Hills-Strass Inc., presents Louis Mann in "Milgrim's Progress," a play by B. Harrison Orkwo.

Mary Murphy, Priscilla Knowles, Frances Milgrim, Jeanne Greene, Fannie Matheson, Bella Pogany, Izzy Nathan, Charles Hutton, Clara Milgrim, Marie Richard, David Milgrim, Louis Mann, Sam Milgrim, Robert Williams, Fritz Leiser, Douglas Wood, Fred Lewis, Edward Broadway, Rev. Dr. Wiseman, William Ford, Arnold Harris, George Baxter.

Mr. Mann's new play concerns a Jewish boy, with his family, who has lived in Woodbury, Conn. His son and daughter return from Cornell and Vassar with college notions that do not coincide with those of their father and his small-town existence. The son brings along a promoter friend, who declares that Mr. Milgrim's new dye process is worth a fortune. Against the father's will, they all move to an expensive New York apartment where Mr. and Mrs. Milgrim indulge in social blunders for the entire second act. David finally rebels and returns to Woodbury alone. All the other characters manage to get to Woodbury, however, for a happy ending.

The moments of interest in the performance are due to Mr. Mann's mastery of Jewish dialect and to his particular blending of humor and pathos. Aside from Marie Reichardt, who plays Mrs. Milgrim, the work of the supporting players seems undistinguished, though they might appear to better advantage in a play less stereotyped. Mr. Mann's personal following may be large enough to carry the piece to popular success.

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## Paul Nash

STILL in the early thirties, Paul Nash has only followed the profession of draftsman and painter for little more than a decade and yet he has left his mark, and a very pleasant mark at that, upon the history of contemporary British art. It is perhaps particularly suitable that his work should find discussion in this column usually devoted to the more general aspect of aesthetics, as his career illustrates in a remarkable manner the tendencies of this age which may ultimately crystallize into the movement of the early twentieth century in England.

In so far as he is an Englishman he is born and bred in what painters call the literary tradition, which in practice means that an artist's tendencies are not directed solely to the realization in line or paint of purely visual phenomena or of the visual creations of his imagination. The literary tradition in Paul Nash is perhaps best expressed in the manner of how he came to adopt the profession of painter.

His original intention had been to study and practice architecture, and his early work as draftsman was the main illustration of this intention. It is, I suppose, no exaggerated fancy to say that Paul Nash's first instinct and intention were to apply his artistic gifts in a practical way, and when the painter who was innate in him got the upper hand he first of all turned to architecture, which showed that his interest was in his "subject," and that his aesthetic desire was as it were secondary, used to embellish the subject.

**Certain Considerations**

Considered quite calmly, the omens for the artistic achievement of a painter are not very happy if nothing more could be said in this respect than has been said concerning Paul Nash up to the present. Men who begin their artistic career in this manner generally receive the most unfavorable criticism, and usually deteriorate into hack journalists who by some queer trick have chosen a medium for expression.

Nash, however, was born at a time which no doubt was favorable to his artistic development; he was a very young man when the impressions of the war came to stimulate his imagination and to accustom him to stand the whole weight of the modern movement, and which hereafter will be called the tradition of the twentieth century, took hold of him as soon as he began to settle down in earnest after the war, and the progress which he has shown in his work is simultaneously, as

**A Significant Age**

It is as advantageous to Paul Nash to have been born in this age as it was to the Elizabethan dramatists to have been born in theirs. The modern movement, which we call the tradition of the twentieth century, took hold of him as soon as he began to settle down in earnest after the war, and the progress which he has shown in his work is simultaneously, as

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I have suggested above, a history in miniature of what has happened in England in the last two decades in the domain of painting.

His early designs were flat, intellectually composed designs, whose appeal not infrequently depended directly upon literary association. The modern passion for simplification, however, soon began to play havoc with those instincts which he had inherited; his natural love of landscape together with a very sincere power of work made him submit himself to a severe examination, the object of which was to discover for himself the essential structure of what he beheld in landscapes. The result of these efforts was naturally somewhat cramped and stiff, and the literary tendency in him became expressed to the extent that he tried to draw what he knew the object he was drawing should look like rather than trying to draw the precise appearance of the object itself.

Sincerity and the age, however, rapidly carried him beyond this stage, and he can already look back upon some years of labor during which he has found with ever increasing ease the essential structure not merely of static objects but also the essential rhythm of such elusive phenomena as the waves of the sea.

## The Artist's Struggle

The real struggle for Paul Nash as an artist, the struggle against his "literary tradition" in which he must conquer completely before he attains the final liberation of the visual artist, is, if I judge rightly, approaching its really critical stage at the present moment. He will always enjoy a well deserved reputation as a draftsman of taste and a painter of discrimination, but the power of accurate analysis and precise statement of such analysis is not sufficient to satisfy either the claims which modern art would make upon him, or the artistic ambition which he has set himself.

The essence of Paul Nash's problem is now to make his mastery of form and his power of recording his analysis obey the dictates of a dynamic vision, which must well the admirable details of his achievement into a unified whole. He must learn to bring his intellectual vision under the sway of that subtle rhythm which is the essence of creative vision.

Some of his admirers would have us believe that Paul Nash has already attained this high and lofty position in the great hierarchy of art, and the present writer is by no means minded to dispute such a claim; it seems to me, however, that the time is not yet ripe to judge the canvases which are hardly dry upon his easel.

## Organ Music Dominates Detroit Symphony Program

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 20. (Special Correspondence).—The sixth part of Detroit Symphony concerts featured the organ recently installed as the gift of Mr. and Mrs. William Murphy to Orchestra Hall. Charles M. Courboin was the soloist. The choice and arrangement of compositions gave the effect of being unpremeditated, and there was no real climax achieved during the evening.

The first number—Saint-Saëns' prelude, "Le Déluge"—proved most enjoyable, with its fluent melodies and placid yet deep reserve. The solo violin part was exquisitely played by Ilya Schkolnik, concertmaster. Next came Widor's Sixth Symphony.

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## Chicago Art Notes

Special from Monitor Bureau

Chicago, Dec. 20. GIVEN nine individualistic displays opening at once for the midwinter in the Art Institute galleries, our first survey leaves the impression that some genius are turning a kaleidoscope of present-day motives to provoke the question of whether we are going. Quite apart, naturally, is the exhibition of landscapes and a few figure paintings by 20 Japanese who, surviving the earthquake, are banded together as the Pacific Art Association, to dispose of their work here. The perception of beauty and sensitive treatment of material used by the great landscape master, Hiroshige, is worthily carried on by this group of painters.

Leon Kroll's figure compositions accent their peculiarities in association with other dominant paintings. One understands that Mr. Kroll has adopted a system of artistic factors seen the country as it is. The artist figure, his compositions and his palette. He follows his theory with some success, yet his ideal is so personal that we miss the human association. Paul Bartlett's work in an adjoining room is seeking a philosophy of its own.

Surpassing in the ideal, and admirable in technique, the designs for mural decorations by Eugene Savage mark the progress of lofty ambitions. Mr. Savage has the winged imagination and has been a student of the lore of the arts, and to these gifts he has brought a perfection of technique developed by hard work. New Mexico in the picturesque life near Taos and Santa Fe has its totem in the pictorial canvases of Walter Ufer. To understand the riches of Indian life and the desert beauty surviving, one must have seen the country as it is. The artist has thrown his sympathies so deeply into the lives of the Indians he paints that one forgets paint and canvas in the poetic message.

Edgar S. Cameron's many small paintings, present France, revised and his enjoyment of familiar towns, quietly flowing streams, and quaint houses with sunlit courtyards. These pictures in their beauty and refinement speak directly of the artist's experiences and memories.

The Theatre Guild announces "Professional," by John Howard Lawson, for January production.

## AMUSEMENTS

### BOSTON

Jordan Hall, Sat. Aft., Jan. 3, at 3:15  
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To Our Readers  
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## CANADA SEES

## BIG BUSINESS YEAR IN 1925

## Agricultural Outlook Good—Power, Paper, and Mining Industries Cheerful

OTTAWA, Dec. 29 (Special).—Canadian business men in 1925 with confidence. While no boom is expected, there is general agreement that the worst in business conditions has been passed, and that the improvement, which has been a feature of the closing year, will be complete with the exception of cattle, are higher.

The manufacturers in Hamilton and in Ontario generally are optimistic. They are certainly more optimistic now than they were a year ago. It takes more effort and careful oversight to succeed in business, but our people have it in them and I look forward with confidence to 1925.

## Farmer's Outlook Bright

It is some time since the outlook for the Canadian farming community was as good as it is today. The higher grain prices have made all the difference in the world. The wide spread between the prices of the things that the farmer has to buy and the prices of the things he has to sell, has pretty well disappeared.

In addition, the farmer has been much reduced. Now the farmer is the most important factor in determining the nature of commerce in business, for in proportion as he has money, business is good.

From the standpoint of agriculture the outlook is good. The higher grain prices will be seen to what this year because of the fact that the farmer has been much reduced. Now the farmer is the most important factor in determining the nature of commerce in business, for in proportion as he has money, business is good.

The stabilizing of the existing wheat acreage, to say nothing of the increasing of it, is of the utmost importance to Canada, not only because of the monetary value of the wheat crop, but because of the huge freight movement it makes possible in a country where transportation is one of the leading industries.

## See Big Mining Year

W. L. Brethaupt of Canadian Leathermen's Association says: "It is generally conceded that with the advent of 1925 the leather trade in Canada will be decidedly better than in 1924. The leather trade of Canada, than has existed for some time. Production is keeping with the demand, and better merchandising on the part of the tannery will go a long way toward stabilizing a very sound condition in the leather trade during the coming year."

There is good reason to think that mining 1925 will be the banner year in the history of that industry. The stage in northern Canada has been prepared for an advance in production. For one thing, the power problem, which held up operations, has been solved.

As an indication of what is happening, the following statement made recently by President of the Canadian Mining Association, Consolidated Gold Mines, is of interest:

"Although the Hollinger gold mine has already produced \$50,000,000 worth of gold its activities have really only commenced, for, beginning next month, we shall be doing the day's work of ore dealt with, as our mill and water supply are now in a position to treat every day 9,000 tons in place of the present output of between 4,000 and 5,000 tons."

## Water Power Development

Engineers have no hesitation in saying that 1925 will be one of the most important years in the history of hydroelectric power industry in this country. It is expected that the installations will amount to 600,000 horse power or 250,000 kilowatts this year, when it topped 350,000 horse power, a high figure indeed.

The explanation is, that some very big work, now under way, will have been completed. Among these is the great Duke-Peapack development at the Grand Discharge, where the power of the River, one of the biggest works on the continent.

Though Quebec will get by far the greater portion of this power, the distribution will be quite wide, extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific. In British Columbia, there are some very important undertakings under way, and Nova Scotia and New Brunswick are steadily adding to their equipment.

The pulp and paper industry seem certain of having a good year. With the number of new plants and extensions to existing ones now under way, many new newspaper machines will be brought in. No previous year, at its commencement, has there been so many new undertakings as in 1925.

As far as can now be seen, the inflow of capital from the United States will continue strong. There is a wide and rich field of investment in Canada and Canada may be depended on not to place obstacles in the way of legitimate investment.

Whether much capital comes from Great Britain or not will depend on the course of sterling. With money conditions in New York continuing as they are, there is very little prospect of London placing much money in this country until exchange conditions are righted.

It is known that the Canadian Government will be in the market for considerable money, and so will some of the provinces, and the large cities. Some large private corporations are only awaiting the advent of the new year to make their announcements.

The revenue from the tourist trade has become so large that it must be taken into account in any estimate of prospective business conditions. This revenue is estimated to have been worth \$14,000,000 to Canada last year.

As the transportation interests are developing this business in a way they never did before, it is not surprising that influential organizations have awakened to its importance, one may be sure that the resulting revenue in 1925 will not be less than it was in 1924.

## RADIO CORPORATION'S HUGE GAIN IN SALES

Gross sales of radio apparatus by the Radio Corporation of America during 1924 are estimated conservatively at about \$50,000,000, reflecting the rapid and remarkable growth of the company's business.

In 1921 gross sales aggregated only \$1,400,000, jumping to more than \$11,000,000 in 1922 and exceeding \$22,000,000 in 1923. The company plans extensions to the international business in 1925 with which it is reported, Theodore Roosevelt will become identified.

## NEW YORK CURB FLUCTUATIONS

For week ended December 27, 1924

INDUSTRIALS	Net	High	Low	Last	Chgo
400 Adl. Fr. & L. 100	100	100	100	100	100
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STOCKS	Net	High	Low	Last	Chgo
2000 Can. Pac. 100	100	100	100	100	100
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STOCKS	Net	High	Low	Last	Chgo
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2000 Can. Pac. 100	100	100	100	100	100
2000 Can. Pac. 100	100	100	100	100	100

## STOCK MARKET PRICE RANGE OF LEADING CITIES

For week ended December 27, 1924

CHICAGO	Net	High	Low	Last	Chgo
2000 Can. Pac. 100	100	100	100	100	100
2000 Can. Pac. 100	100	100	100	100	100
2000 Can. Pac. 100	100	100	100	100	100
2000 Can. Pac. 100	100	100	100	100	100
2000 Can. Pac. 100	100	100	100	100	100
2000 Can. Pac. 100	100	100	100	100	100
2000 Can. Pac. 100	100	100	100	100	100
2000 Can. Pac. 100	100	100	100	100	100
2000 Can. Pac. 100	100	100	100	100	100
2000 Can. Pac. 100	100	100	100	100	100

STOCKS	Net	High	Low	Last	Chgo
2000 Can. Pac. 100	100	100	100	100	100
2000 Can. Pac. 100	100	100	100	100	100
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STOCKS	Net	High	Low	Last	Chgo
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2000 Can. Pac. 100	100	100	100	100	100
2000 Can. Pac. 100	100	100	100	100	100
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2000 Can. Pac. 100	100	100	100	100	100

STOCKS	Net	High	Low	Last	Chgo
2000 Can. Pac. 100	100	100	100	100	100
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STOCKS	Net	High	Low	Last	Chgo
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2000 Can. Pac. 100	100	100	100	100	100
2000 Can. Pac. 100	100	100	100	100	100
2000 Can. Pac. 100	100	100	100	100	100

37	do 66 pf.	1084	1074	1084	—
232	Pure Oil 100	1084	1074	1084	1
40	do 66 pf.	1084	1074	1084	1
612	U S Can. 100	1084	1074	1084	1
40	do 66 pf.	1084	1074	1084	1
20	U S Play G 1084	1074	1084	1084	1
2	U S Pst 1st 84	1084	1074	1084	1
40	do 66 pf.	1084	1074	1084	1
311	U S Shoe 100	1084	1074	1084	1
103	do 66 pf.	1084	1074	1084	1
10	Warr 100	1084	1074	1084	1
7	do 66 pf.	1084	1074	1084	1
10	Kenneth	1084	1074	1084	1
PUBLIC UTILITIES					
6	Chem Tel 100	78	78	78	—
176	Chit. G&E 100	824	824	824	1
40	do 66 pf.	824	824	824	1
40	do 66 pf.	824	824	824	1
79	Ohio B T pf 107	107	107	107	—
BANKS					
81	Citizens' N. 210	201	210	210	+9
8	Fiet Natl. 268	268	268	268	—

\*Ex-dividend.

# PHILADELPHIA



# DEMAND FOR SECURITIES IS UNABATED

## Vigorous Buying of Stocks Sends Prices to a Higher Level

Bullish operations continued with unabated vigor as the stock market today entered upon the final lap of the year.

Buying of the metal shares, a number of which reached new top prices on large transactions, featured the opening.

Various public utilities and low-priced rails also were in demand. A block of 10,000 shares of Illinois Petroleum sold at 24, a jump of four points.

Concentrated buying of special issues intensified the advance in the early dealings, with a number of prominent industrials breaking into new high ground on gains of 1 to 4 points.

United States Steel, mounting a point to 120 1/2, topped the list, more than 25 new high records established in the first half hour of trading. Others included Republic Steel, Railway Steel Spring, General Motors and Famous Players.

Among the many issues which sold in 1/4 to 3/4 points above last week's closing levels, were the railway, Otis Elevator, Bechtel Packing, Sears Roebuck, Railway Steel Spring, and Republic Steel.

Foreign exchanges opened firm, sterling closing \$4.73 to the highest price since 1919.

**Temporary Reaction**

Profit-taking forced sharp reactions in a number of leading issues more than three dozen stocks had attained new peak prices for the year. Baldwin & Western, General Electric, and American Locomotive, all declined 2 points from Saturday's closing, and American Locomotive, Dupont, Maxwell Motors and Texas Gulf Sulphur broke 2 to 3 points.

With the lowering of the call money renewal rate to 4 per cent, buying support was forthcoming for copper, and bullish demonstrations were renewed in a number of specialties. Fisher Body jumped 9 points, Commercial Solvents 4, and General Electric 3 1/2 to 28 1/2. A figure approximating the best 1924 price.

The marking down of the call money rate to 5 per cent apparently had no effect in restraining bullish operations in many stocks. In the early afternoon a number rushing up to new high figures for the year. Fisher Body edged its rise to 15 points, while Commercial Solvents broke 29 1/2. General Electric touched 29 1/2, and Bechtel Packing and Kelsey Wheel rose 1 1/2 and 5 points respectively. The new high for General Electric was 29 1/2, and for Kelsey Wheel 15 1/2.

**European Bonds Weak**

Selling of European Government obligations, contrasted with active buying of domestic issues, featured today's bond trading.

Uneasiness over the disturbance caused by the discovery of the Alibi, led to general liquidation of French and German bonds. The new French 7 1/2 broke 1 1/4 points to a record low level at 91 1/4, almost 3 points below the offering price. The new French 7 1/2 broke 1 1/4 points to a record low level at 91 1/4, almost 3 points below the offering price. The new French 7 1/2 broke 1 1/4 points to a record low level at 91 1/4, almost 3 points below the offering price.

Trading in domestic bonds was marked by renewed accumulation of the coppers, Magna 7 1/2 and Chile 5 1/2, selling around 100. Demand for the new 10-year bonds, embraced Chesapeake & Ohio convertible 8 1/2, Denver & Rio Grande 5 1/2 and certificates, Illinois Central 5 1/2 and New York Central 5 1/2, which moved up 1 to 3 points.

## KRESGE TO EARN ABOUT \$40 SHARE

Nine Months Profits at Rate of 11.08 Cents on Each \$1 of Sales

S. S. Kresge's net profits after charges and taxes for the nine months ended Sept. 30, 1924, are conservatively estimated at \$40 a share, after preferred dividends, on the common, compared with \$38.14 a share in 1923. For the nine months ended Sept. 30, last, Kresge's net earnings were \$67,979.96 on sales of \$59,379,417, or 11.08 cents profit on each \$1 of sales.

Sales in 1924 are expected to reach \$50,000,000, compared with \$48,442,333 in 1923. Eleven months' sales were \$45,603,096, compared with \$48,772,370 in the corresponding period of 1923. December sales are expected to reach \$4,000,000, compared with \$3,800,000 in 1923. The company now has 250 stores.

From time to time there have been rumors that the present value of Kresge common was to be reduced and an increased number of shares issued.

So far these rumors have been officially denied. In view of the high selling price of around \$40 a share and recent increase in New York Stock Exchange commission rates, it seems reasonable that the company will sooner or later issue new stock to reduce the present value of the shares.

With cash dividends, Kresge has always been extremely conservative. The present rate being \$8. From time to time, however, the stockholders have been rewarded for their patience through large stock splits, having received 80 per cent in 1912, 24 per cent in 1921 and 33 1/3 per cent in 1923.

## WHEAT PRICE HAS A SHARP SETBACK

CHICAGO, Dec. 29.—Wheat underwent a sharp setback in price today after an upward movement. Stocks of commission houses was responsible for the reaction.

The opening prices, which ranged from 1 1/2 to 1 3/4, were followed by a break that in some cases went 3/4 of a point below the opening price. The early trading was easier.

After opening at 1 1/2 to 1 3/4, April, May \$1.81 to \$1.81 1/2, corn suffered a material decline.

Outs started unchanged to 1/4 of a lower, May 65 1/2 to 66 1/2. Later all months showed losses.

Provisions were easier.

**LONDON QUOTATIONS**

LONDON, Dec. 29.—Consols for money today were 87 1/2. The Bank of England 100. Money was 1 1/2 per cent and discount rates short bills 2 1/2 per cent. Three month bills 3 1/2 to 3 3/4 per cent.

**EASTERN RPT. SUGAR CUT**

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.—Eastern beet sugar has been reduced 30 points to 20 cents.

# NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)

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1000 Am. Paper 115 1/2 115 1/2 115 1/2 115 1/2 115 1/2 115 1/2 115 1/2

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## YEAR OF UPS AND DOWNS IN STEEL TRADE

Operations Range From 40  
to 85 Per Cent—Price  
Trend Now Upward

NEW YORK, Dec. 29 (Special).—The last week in the steel industry rather marks a dividing line between the past and the future. A new year is about to start, during which great things are looked for throughout the industry. The steel makers look forward to 1925 with more pleasure than they retrospect over 1924.

It has been a year of extreme ups and downs. It has illustrated Carnegie's famous saying of "a famine or a famine's price." Operations in July were down to 40 per cent of capacity and at the close of the general average was around 85 per cent.

Though prices have fluctuated more markedly in several other years, there was quite a variation in the year just ending. For instance, steel plates, one of the major items, varied from 1.60c to 2c a pound. Pittsburgh.

There were no strikes or shortages of materials, no impediments to transportation, no important wage changes. Profits have been good, and the cause of the low prices and the low rate of operations at many times.

**Making Quiet Progress**  
However, there has been much quiet progress made. The steel industry is being pushed to bring plants and equipment up to date; river shipments are being made on a scale never before dreamed of; the demand for steel is being pushed to the limit.

The most important event of the year was the abolition of the Federal Reserve system of selling steel as ordered by the Federal Trade Commission.

Though the removal of the system caused considerable adverse criticism at the time, adjustments have been made since, and the change has not been as revolutionary as it was feared. The law of supply and demand is working unhampered, just as the makers claimed it was working under the Federal Reserve plan.

The investing public evidently has great faith in the steel industry in 1925, as indicated by the demand for the steel shares, where new high prices for the year have been paid. The character of the year has changed from a hand-to-mouth basis, which prevailed over so many months of 1924, to an anticipatory of future requirements. That is what the makers want, as it allows them to arrange rolling schedules with greater economy.

**No Slump Expected**  
Steel trade experts who a few weeks ago were sure of a good state of business over the first quarter of 1925, have now concluded there will be no slump throughout at least the first half. Larger profits are accruing both because of higher selling prices and a larger scale of operations, which is down over 100 per cent since they started after being idle for many months.

The prospects for domestic trade are all that the makers can desire. The poor outlook for export trade is the chief dark spot. When European makers are selling the major items at \$15 a ton under the American price because of their cheap labor, it is increasing the demand for Americans to win and hold foreign trade.

At the moment there are only some half dozen steel items out of a total of 100 or more which are in demand from foreign lands. However, as the European situation improves as a result of the Dawes plan, European steel prices should advance. The movement toward international combinations in steel may help that situation.

Often at this time of the year, the mills are shut down for ten days to three weeks for the making of repairs, the taking of inventory and because of the paucity of orders on hand. This is an exception and the least time possible is spent in idleness.

**Seasonal Decline**  
The continuous operations, such as building, furnace practice, and so on, are going on. Some mills are closing from Wednesday to Monday and others closed only on Christmas.

Buying of steel has fallen off the last two or three weeks, as is natural for the reason. The makers are therefore for a busy time in filling orders than in booking new ones. In finished steel, fabricated structural beams have been the most active. The total orders for the last week for which figures are available show 55,000 tons, an unusually large aggregate. Pending inquiry exceeds 100,000 tons.

There have been several deals involving 10,000 or more tons each, the largest having been a bridge at Pittsburgh, taking 18,000 tons. Several projects now before the trade are the result of undertakings previously figured on and then postponed. Builders evidently realize that prices are higher and they therefore wish to buy now. One such project is a Hotel Statler at Boston, which has been up for consideration several times before.

**Pig Iron Active**  
There has been much activity in raw materials. Basic pig iron has been in special demand. The American Steel Company is reported to have bought 25,000 tons of basic; there is an inquiry for 90,000 tons for first quarter delivery; also several other inquiries and sales of 100 tons each. The largest deal in foundry pig iron was the purchase by the American Radiator Company of 60,000 tons of iron for its various plants.

Iron prices are strong and are tending higher. Chicago makers talk of putting into effect \$1.50 differentials between silicons in iron, which would be the highest in the history of the trade. The higher the silicon content, the more coke needed, the lesser production per day and the more danger of accident to the furnace—hence the talk of greater penalties in price. The leading jobbers at New York have advanced both open and closed, having recently marked cold-finished steel \$3 a ton higher. Steel plates are regarded as \$2 a ton higher in the east and \$2 to \$3 in the west. Iron and steel scrap is up 50c to \$1 a ton, depending on grade and size.

## INDUSTRY'S LEADERS FORECAST A PROSPEROUS YEAR IN 1925

Executives Express Belief Good Times Are Ahead for  
Domestic and Overseas Trade

NEW YORK, Dec. 29 (Special).—High hopes for 1925, in some cases amounting to conviction that it may prove the greatest year in the history of American business, are held by various leaders in basic industrial and financial activities here.

Forecasts for the new year expressed by these executives agree upon the seeming certainty of a substantial prosperity. They appear further to agree for the most part that the outcome of the last presidential election augurs the favorable working out of the Dawes plan should prove major contributing factors.

They also look heavily upon the fortunate coincidence of great purchasing and great producing power at home, and upon the promise of a wholesome recovery and expansion in markets overseas.

Elbert H. Gary, chairman of the board of directors of the United States Steel Corporation, expresses as follows his confidence in the coming 12 months:

"The policies of the present administration shall continue in force and practice, and the American Congress is reasonably disposed to continue the policies of the year 1924. Business interests of this country will likewise be disposed to support the administration in its efforts to assist the business of the country, the year 1925 should show the highest and most satisfactory prosperity in the whole history of the United States."

**Small Steel Profits**  
The business of the manufacturers of the iron and steel industry of the United States during the year 1924, the abolition of the Federal Reserve system of selling steel as ordered by the Federal Trade Commission.

"It was good at the beginning," he said, "but with the commencement of the year 1925, the volume of business gradually increased, but the selling price was lower."

Consequently, with some exceptions the profits of the iron and steel business for the first 11 months of the year 1924 were small, and in many cases there were losses.

"However, as predicted by some of us, the election of the Republican national candidates has had a marked effect upon the steel industry. Almost immediately after our election the demand in this country began to show improvement in volume, and this condition to some extent had a favorable influence on some foreign countries."

"At present the demand for iron and steel products manufactured in the United States is large, persistent and satisfactory."

**Railroad Outlook Bright**  
American railroads enter upon the new year with a hope that the Transportation Act will be so administered that it will bring about a considerable extent and should afford reasonable profits sufficient to continue the work of the industry. Many mills are being reduced during the depression, notwithstanding they were not justified by the results of business.

**Public Utilities Encouraging**  
The outlook for the copper industry was the most encouraging. J. A. Kass, president of the United States and Canada Consolidated Copper Company and of the Copper and Brass Industries Association, said he saw no reason for pessimism in the domestic demand, and said the situation abroad was "fairly improving."

"The domestic situation in 1925," Mr. Kass said, "was the largest in the history of the industry, nearly 1.5 billion pounds of copper were produced, and this year's production is being going at an even higher rate. In spite of the fact that production has increased very materially, the total stock of available copper has decreased considerably since Jan. 1, last, owing to the large refinery."

Copper exports in 1924 now closing should exceed 1,000,000,000 pounds, Mr. Kass said. The industry has a good gain over the annual figures of the last three pre-war years, and would be accomplished despite Germany buying only two-thirds as much as before the war.

**Public Utilities Sound**  
Public utilities, according to Henry L. Doherty, banker, share in a general business outlook for the country over, which he regards as the most promising he has seen in 20 years.

The public service industry, in his opinion, faces the new year with such advantages as the development of the electric power industry, the improvement of the railroads, the improved caliber and personnel of regulatory commissions, and the steady advance in nearly all branches of public utility practice.

"Local ownership and management," Mr. Doherty said, "has been almost entirely superseded by the ownership as represented by the modern holding company." Such centralized organization, he said, could maintain an extensive staff of an investor against carrying all his eggs in one basket.

Improved practice had lowered the cost of electric power, decreased the mounting price of labor and fuel, Mr. Doherty expected this to encourage the efficiency and economy of the service they rendered to the public. He said it promised even more for 1925.

other than straight-run gasoline, such as casinghead gasoline and cracked gasoline.

The influx into the oil industry of war millionaires had boosted production from 1,850,000 barrels in 1918 to 2,950,000 barrels in 1923.

Finally, modern transportation had brought production to the doors of the great refineries. Isolation of any great producing field was now made impossible.

**A Banker's View**  
"The people of the United States have seldom if ever been presented with a greater promise of prosperity than the outlook for 1925. One is the fact that we have won political power, with an administration that guarantees economic sanity so far as the national Government is concerned."

"Another is that our banking and monetary situation was never in a better position to serve expanding business than at the present time. The country has ample plant capacity, equipped with modern and efficient machinery. Conditions in employment and wages are such as to insure large buying power from the general public."

"In agriculture the position of the farmer has been improved by splendid crops and good prices. In the conditions in foreign countries, whose purchases are required to take up the slack of surplus production of this country, promise better foreign markets."

"Granting that this optimism is soundly based, it may be pointed out that there are other factors of importance as any of the foregoing if we are to have an era of prosperity that will last for an length of time. This factor is the mental attitude of our people and the consequent use they make of the opportunity of prosperity that is presented."

"If business men and bankers continue to use good judgment, expanding their operations only as the demand of the public calls for them, thus maintaining equilibrium between production and consumption, we need not expect an era of inflation. The longer this attitude is maintained the longer should the period of prosperity continue."

**Copper Outlook Encouraging**  
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**Motor Head Centred**  
The automotive industry "should enter 1925 with the greatest confidence," in the belief of Alfred P. Sloan, Jr., president of General Motors Corporation. "Prosperity of the farmer and the wage earner," he said, "add greatly to the prosperity of the industry. Conditions, both economic and sentimental, are such that the purchasing power of both should equal or be greater than 1924. This insures a good volume of business."

"As is generally known, 1923 was the largest year in our history. This year, however, is expected to be even larger, less than last year. I see no reason why 1925, using the same measure, should not be equal to 1923."

The tremendous increases in production, Mr. Sloan said, which the industry had enjoyed during its development stage "are certainly not going to continue at anywhere near the same pace. The problem now is to eliminate all possible waste in manufacturing and distribution. I am confident a more satisfactory business, taken on the whole, will be developed on that foundation, with profits well maintained."

## ACHIEVEMENT OF RAILROADS

Efficiency and Economy of  
Operations in 1924

Big Feature

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—Unprecedented efficiency and economy characterized the operation of the country's railroads during 1924, with a consequent vast saving to the shipping public, the American Railway Association declares in an annual summary of its activities.

Based on incomplete reports, the association said: "A conservative estimate of the total amount of saving due to the efficient handling of the roads has amounted to hundreds of millions, compared with 1921. The public saved \$600,000,000 this year in reduced freight rates alone. As the case of 1923, the railroads during the last year failed to realize the moderate return contemplated under the existing level of transportation charges."

**Net Operating Income**  
In 1924 the net operating income of the railroads, as shown by complete reports for the first 10 months and incomplete returns for the remaining two months, was \$700,000,000 or 430 per cent of their property investment, while in 1923, the class one carriers earned \$777,000,000 or 447 per cent.

An increase of about \$5,488,000 over the preceding year in cash dividends paid on railroad stock was noted in 1924, the total being \$363,000,000.

Federal and State taxes aggregating nearly \$1,000,000 a day were paid by class one roads during the year, the total reaching \$350,000,000, an increase of about \$13,613,000 over 1923.

The bulk of saving from economic operation was attributed by the association to improved methods of operation due to large expenditures for equipment and other improvements, together with intelligent cooperation of federal and state regulatory bodies, shippers, railway employees and managements. Lower expenditures for materials and the moderation of wages contributed to the same end.

**Co-operation**  
A beneficial factor to both shippers and operators, the association said, was the active co-operation on the part of shippers through their regional advisory boards. During the year the boards have been organized in addition to the seven previously established. Three more, which will complete a system virtually covering the entire shipping territory, probably will be organized soon.

American railroads, the statement said, are the most economically operated in the world. Twenty-five years ago the number of freight cars in use on the class one roads was 500,000, while the investment of those roads to the investment of \$20 a ton of freight originating. Meanwhile the statement said, the roads have invested an additional \$12,000,000, all at rising prices, yet in 1924 the investment account of the railroads of the country was only \$17.70 a ton of freight originating.

It is safe to say, the statement continued, that no other industry of this country has made any such showing.

**Heavy Expenditures**  
It was declared that the program for the year, the year's program service adopted in the spring of 1923 had now been fully carried out.

In financing this movement, authorization was given by the railroads for expenditures of \$1,100,000,000 in 1924, but the actual expenditures amounted to \$800,000,000, leaving a surplus of \$300,000,000 of the fund to be carried over for 1925.

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## OPTIMISM IN BRITAIN AS TO 1925 OUTLOOK

Money Turnover Heavy—  
Sterling's Rise Cheering  
Factor—Iron Buying Heavy

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Dec. 29.—A distinct feeling of optimism pervades business circles here as regards the coming year.

Average stock exchange values show a rise of 4.1 per cent, as compared with a year ago, the improvement being chiefly marked in the variable dividend securities which have increased 9.4 per cent, whereas gilt-edged stocks are only 1.5 per cent higher, owing to the withdrawal of spare balances for re-employment in trade.

An expansion of not less than £2,600,000,000 in money turnover during the last year is also shown by London bankers' clearing house returns. "A recent improvement in sterling exchange, and the advance by £200,000,000 in the volume of overseas trade during the last 11 months contribute to the feeling of hopefulness which is abroad."

This is despite only a slight decrease in the total number of British unemployed, which still stands at the high figure of 1,250,000. It is also in the face of the fact that the prospects of a decrease in the burden of taxation, which the London Financial Times today declares itself "chary of."

The iron and steel industries are still quiet, but even so cautious an authority as the Economist predicts an "appreciable expansion" in the coming months, the average daily output of pig iron in November having been the highest of any month since July.

The cotton industry, though not quite so active as recently, continues favorable for better times ahead. Engineering conditions have improved, with the placing of heavy orders for shipbuilding, though here also, as in the shipping trade, prospects continue uncertain.

The coal industry is in the least satisfactory position, the output of 11 months having fallen by 17,000,000 tons compared with the corresponding period in 1923. Upon the whole, however, the outlook is considered to have improved.

**HEAVY CHICAGO  
HOLIDAY TRADE**  
Business, Though Large,  
Fails to Surpass Last  
Year's Record

CHICAGO, Dec. 29 (Special).—The holiday business in the retail stores of this city, though large, has not surpassed the record of the previous year, although it was heavy.

The deficiency as compared with last year probably would not be too great, however, but for the fact that predictions made at the beginning of the Christmas shopping season were that the actual expenditures would be raised accordingly.

Merchants are not dissatisfied with the turnover, and are rather mystified that the public evidently was generous in the light of generally prosperous conditions.

Weather conditions could not have been better, there is not much unemployment, and wages are high. The comment indicates that the education of buyers along lines of thrift has made more progress in the last six years than in the previous ones.

For instance, it is noted that the buying of gifts this year was characterized by a demand for quality goods to a greater extent than in previous years. It was known before, and there was less of the "silk shirt" form of extravagance.

The public evidently was generous in the making of presents, but they were more of a worth while nature, and the actual expenditures amounted to \$300,000,000, leaving a surplus of \$300,000,000 of the fund to be carried over for 1925.

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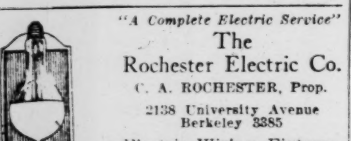


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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1924

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

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## EDITORIALS

At this season the thoughts of all Christians naturally turn toward peace, for the message that reached the listening thought on that first Christmas night was one which promised "on earth peace, good will toward men."

### A New Sense of Brotherhood

It is certain that the early Christians not only rejoiced in the spiritual peace which they themselves had gained, but expected the speedy ending of the hatreds and divisions and wars that racked the human race, and the speedy appearance of the kingdom of heaven on earth. It is no less certain that their hopes and the hopes of countless generations that followed them have been woefully disappointed, and that mankind is nearly as distracted and divided today as it was in the days when Christianity first was taught.

If we look back over the broad sweep of history, what do we see? Within a few years of the crucifixion of Jesus of Nazareth, the last remains of the Jewish state were swept away, the Temple was destroyed, and the Roman Empire, just created by Augustus out of the wreck of the Roman Republic, established its universal sway over the civilized world. So excellent was its rule that for a few centuries it looked as if the era of eternal peace had arrived. But the fabric of Roman rule was perishing at the heart, and not long after Constantine had proclaimed Christianity the official religion of the Empire, that crush of the northern barbarians began which finally destroyed it altogether.

Then followed the Dark Ages, an era unexampled in its chaos and rapine and perpetual war. But if the barbarians conquered Rome, Christianity conquered the barbarians, though it was a very feeble manifestation of the spirit which had first blazed forth in Palestine. And so gradually a new Europe came into being, the Europe of chivalry, of the Crusades, of the medieval church and the feudal monarchies of France, Germany, England and Spain. This also was an era of constant war, of feudal baron with feudal baron, of kings with one another and with rebellious nobles, between the papacy and the German Emperor.

Then came the Renaissance and the Reformation, with the tremendous revival both in the vitality of Christian life and of culture of all kinds. The New World was discovered and new religious settlements were founded there, democracy had a rebirth, nationality came into being and the discoveries of natural science opened an entirely new vista to mankind which has culminated in the wonders of modern civilization. But this era, too, has been as warlike as any that preceded it. There were first the religious wars, then the dynastic wars, and last the recent wars over democracy and the freedom of nationality. Certainly the prophecy of the Founder of Christianity that there would be wars and rumors of wars in the days that were to come has been proved true.

The reason is not far to seek. Had mankind lived up to the Truth to which Jesus bore witness, the message of that first Christmas night would have come true long ago. For that Truth has "no variableness, neither shadow of turning," and provides salvation to all who discern and live it. But he saw that the thinking of mankind, like that of the Jews to whom he talked, would not yield readily to the Truth which alone would destroy the fear, hatred, and selfishness which were the cause of all its troubles, and that the progress of humanity toward the kingdom of heaven on earth would therefore inevitably be one full of discord and suffering.

But this experience of war and commotion on earth does not mean that there has not been steady progress all the time. The faithful following of the light as they understood it has made Christians the leaders of all human progress in the last 1900 years, and has resulted in immense benefit to mankind. Slavery has gone, brutality is everywhere now tempered by humanity, political autocracy has given place to popular government, justice is available to all, temperance is on the increase. And never has the growth been so rapid as in the last fifty years. Despite the Great War, it is unquestionable that today we have the beginnings in human thought of a new sense of unity and brotherhood among men. Just in proportion as this grows will it bring in its train equitable international laws and a constitution for the world which will end wars and be the outward and visible manifestation of the spiritual truth that all men are the children of one Father. Though there may still be stormy times ahead, we are nearer, this season than ever before, to the realization of the promise made nearly two thousand years ago.

Surely the age of adventure has not passed. In the little city of Appledore, the Devonshire port from which Sir Francis Drake set forth 347 years ago to explore western oceans and new continents, preparations are being made to begin, on New Year's Day, a voyage which will, in many respects, duplicate that of the intrepid English navigator. In a three-masted schooner hardly larger than that commanded by Drake, a party of fourteen men under Capt. Norman Wilkin of the Royal Naval Reserve, will set forth on what, despite the knowledge gained since the original expedition, may prove a voyage of discovery.

The route sailed by Drake will be carefully retraced around the Straits of Magellan and up the Pacific coast of America. Down the Biddeford river the little craft will work its way into the sea to begin a voyage which may not be completed in less than five years. The mate of the vessel has spent sixty years on the ocean, and has never yet shipped on any but a sailing

craft. The organizer of the expedition is John Henderson, an English explorer who has spent years in Borneo and the islands which lie south of India and China. So those in command of the party will not become impatient because of delays. The element of time apparently does not enter into their calculations. In imagination, at least, they will step back more than three centuries, hopefully endeavoring to reconstruct scenes and experiences which mark a distinct epoch in human history.

But along much of the route many important changes have been wrought. Wherever the pioneers of civilization have found an abiding place they have left to all future generations the marks of their endeavor and their consecration. One must travel farther than a sailing schooner will carry them in the direction taken by Drake to explore beyond the habitations which men have built and the cities they have raised up. One can hardly, by any conceivable means, recall the days or the surroundings of this earlier adventure. It is the thrill of the unknown and the unexpected that gives its real zest to discovery.

It would be lamentable indeed if since the time of Drake mankind had not charted and marked well the pathway by which progress has been attained. It is not in looking backward that men gain the courage or incentive which impels them onward. Only as we look ahead, striving to profit by the mistakes of the past rather than emulating them, do we gain a realization of what, by right thinking and true growth, may finally be achieved.

Gradually the people of the countries concerned appear to be forming and cementing a new accord between the United States and Central and South American states. And as if in a determination to prove that this accord is more binding than a concert formed merely for the promotion of trade and commerce or the development of some industry, these people have established their unwritten alliance upon the basis of friendship and neighborliness. Some progress has been made by exploiters, soldiers of fortune, and ambitious traders, during the last quarter of a century, in establishing closer relations between the peoples of these countries, but it has long been apparent that there has been something lacking. The contact has never been as close as all realized it should be.

The method which has proved more satisfactory was not discovered, merely. It has seemed to develop under the only processes which would assure genuineness and permanency. First of all, it was necessary to gain a realization of the fact that there exists a common interest, and that the aims of Americans, wherever they may reside, are mutual. It took a long time to bring about this realization, and it could not be aided or hastened, apparently, by any of the methods which captains of industry and international financiers employ.

People, and not statesmen engaged in some formal mission, must be the emissaries who establish this new and closer accord. Even the ubiquitous salesman and the keen-eyed prospector are sometimes looked upon as selfish, rather than friendly visitors in far countries. The medium of neighborly exchange is not money or goods. There must be something approaching that free communion which establishes neighborhood friendships, without too close an account being kept, and with no attempt at formality.

Lately, according to the statement of a steamship line official who is in touch with conditions, there has been a marked increase in tourist traffic between the United States and the southern countries, as well as the West Indies and the Bermudas. This, according to the official referred to, is making possible a helpful interchange of ideas and a mutual understanding of the desires and characteristics of the people of all countries concerned. With this increase in travel it has been made apparent that the people of the countries visited spare no effort to welcome and entertain their guests. They generously extend their own confidence in return for that shown them. Increasing numbers of students from South and Central American countries are entering northern colleges and universities. More and more men and women are being trained in the arts and industries.

It is such accord and understanding as this that start cargo ships in motion in both directions. Those who have something to sell must likewise have something to give. Commerce follows the line of least resistance. No nation is so distant as an unfriendly nation. Neighbors, though separated by miles, are still neighbors if between them is that sweet accord which friendship establishes and fosters.

That a large percentage of all retail merchants ultimately fail, or are forced to give up their business, has long been recognized as a feature of American merchandising. For these failures there are numerous causes: lack of sufficient capital; badly selected shop locations; unadaptability to changing conditions; poor judgment in buying, and over-extension of credits. Another, and a weighty, factor in the problem, "Why do merchants fail?" has recently attracted the attention of important manufacturing interests, which have suffered severe losses through the failure of many of their customers. This factor is the high rentals that are charged by the owners of buildings suitable for shops, which impose on the lessee a fixed charge that often makes it impossible to do business at a profit.

For the excessively high rentals paid in many American cities, the landlords can hardly be blamed, since it is the competition of would-be tenants that forces up rents to higher and still higher figures. The false hope of large profits to be made by overbidding competitors for fa-

### More Complete American Accord

### The Advancing "Movies"

### High Rent and Business Failures

vored locations is chiefly responsible for the marked advance in rentals that have been so evident during the past few years in many centers of retail activities. Attracted by the success of others, the retailer decides to move into a more fashionable district where too often he finds that through a miscalculation he has assumed a burden of monthly rent beyond his possible earnings, so that soon or late he is forced to abandon his business.

The United Women's Wear League of America has considered this matter one of sufficient importance to warrant its issuing a warning to the retail trade against the practice of seeking high-priced shops, without regard to the income that may be fairly expected from them. The executive chairman of the league states that many cases have lately been brought to its attention in which small shopkeepers have been forced out of business because their leases called for payments entirely out of proportion to the amount of business done. The result is said to be that manufacturers who were extending credits to these struggling merchants were simply contributing to pay rents that were far higher than the tenant could really afford to pay.

Cases are referred to where the league aided in keeping retailers out of bankruptcy, only to find that the losses ultimately incurred by the manufacturers were going to make up the excessive overhead for rentals. It would seem that too many retailers fail correctly to estimate the real income-producing value of a location, and it might be an excellent idea for journals teaching the elements of sound merchandising to warn the retailers against the dangers of agreeing to pay rentals which are beyond their possible earnings.

The recent public deposition of an official in the motion picture world to the effect that the million-dollar picture is happily a thing of the past, at least from the publicity point of view, comes at a time when an appreciable change in motion picture values is being offered. The great and glittering dollar, and with it the fabulously overpaid screen star of other days, is about to make way for the one real and determining factor in this twentieth century art—the motion picture director.

In the early stages of the pictures, once the nickelodeon and two-reel period was passed, the outstanding issue in this art industry was screen personality, first and last. It became a regular scramble and gamble in sure-fire screen stars. The high cost of production also rose in competitive waves, until the publicists were handling seven figures with as much ease as a reparation committee. There was David Wark Griffith, of course, who always managed to keep his pictures on a higher directional level than most of his brothers of the megaphone, and again and again there were outstanding films which earned a generous word of appreciation for their fine direction.

Within the past year, however, the importance of the man at the helm has been demonstrated in one film after another. Ernst Lubitsch, Dimitri Buchowetzki and Victor Seastrom have been added to the local ranks from continental sources, and have helped to advance the technique of the "movies" considerably. The fact that Mr. Seastrom's latest picture, a somber, tragic affair from an Andrejev play, could have played recently a two weeks' Broadway engagement to a spectacular box-office record, is proof enough that the public is ready to uphold a fine director's hands.

Intelligent, artistic and entertaining pictures can only come from discriminating directors. It is they who are the guardians of filmatic destinies. Out of the rank and file they are forging into the limelight, making their place secure and their pictures worthy of this winged art. Who can say what the films will be like in another decade, in two? When it is remembered that the first important feature film was produced barely ten years ago, and that today the motion picture has become a distinct and often glowing art, there should be a considerable hesitancy before dismissing this infant prodigy from the company of the grown-up arts. The "movies" are indeed advancing. The day of the directors is at hand.

## Editorial Notes

In view of the talk which finds vent in certain quarters of America to the effect that atheism is encouraged by the advanced studies in the Nation's colleges, it is inspiring to hear that the Rev. Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick stated the other day, in New York, that a far greater proportion of the students in American colleges today are religious than was the case a century and a half ago. He was referring to a recent visit to Harvard, and he spoke of the "splendid, bewildering, adventurous, hopeful new generation." That is just the point. There is a spirit of investigation in the atmosphere. Students no longer take unquestioningly what their elders have handed down to them, in politics, religion or other vital matters. Rather they subject such opinions to the crucible of their own thinking. But this does not mean that they are less religious, in the best sense of the term. It is well that there is less of the blind leading the blind than there was, for this means that there is more intelligent leading and following.

Remember the birds! Also remember that the same howling winds that cause you to turn up your coat collar make it practically impossible at this time of the year for these feathered friends to obtain much food. Ground that is frozen and barren, shrubbery that is bare of berries, and bird baths and pools that are now firm ice offer little in the way of food or drink for these associates who spread their song so cheerfully. Why not scatter a few bread crumbs in some sheltered spot in the yard? Why not set out a pan of water now and then? A piece of suet tied to a shrub would be welcome. You will feel amply repaid when you see the little fellows feast on your refreshment. Remember the birds!

## The Society Islands in Fact and in Fiction

By MARC T. GREENE

Papeete, Society Islands

It is a tradition in the Society Islands that no one can live among them for any length of time, and then be content to remain away. However that may be, one finds that each monthly steamer debarks at this flowery little South Sea capital at least half a dozen former residents of Tahiti, who have thought to flee the tropics and who have remained away perhaps for a year, perhaps as long as years, but who have finally yielded to the insistent call of this unbelievably sweet and tender land. And to each of these returning ones there comes at once a strong impression of change in Papeete itself.

They find that during their period of absence a marked improvement in conditions has been brought about, and that luxury and license have been replaced by strict governmental supervision and by a physical and moral cleanliness not exceeded in any port of the South Seas. To returned wanderers, as to permanent residents, this alteration is deeply gratifying; for it discourages the idle and the dissolute in their search for what has been described in a dozen comparatively recent novels as a place of costless existence and unrestrained conduct.

In the archives of the American Consulate here in Papeete are scores, even hundreds, of letters from readers of lurid tales of the South Seas, letters demanding to know if it be true that a few cents a day will insure a comfortable existence in Tahiti, if few or no clothes are required, and if one's several and individual problems of existence in the "civilized" world find an immediate solution as one steps ashore upon the copra-planted wharf at Papeete.

The tone of these communications is usually ludicrous and absurd; but the frequent prompt appearance of their writers without even awaiting a reply has created, during the past decade, a condition of affairs in which the French officials have failed to discover any humor. The remedy obviously lay in a more careful control of affairs in the islands, and in a closer supervision, especially in Papeete. With thoroughness and sincerity, therefore, the French Government proceeded to apply that remedy, and with gradually increasing success, until the Tahiti of today is a vast surprise to those who knew it before the war, or even half a dozen years ago.

It is worth noting that the real classics written about these islands, the books of Melville and Stoddard and such as they, make no mention, even by implication, of such conditions as the very theme of certain recent South Sea stories. To the lofty thought of a man like Stoddard, the unpleasant features of primitive existence were not even to be mentioned. The wonderful charm of the place, and its rich color, its perfect climate, and its milk-warm breezes were the things worth talking and writing about.

But the latter-day stories have been written from a different angle, and the pictures therein painted have gripped the fancy of so many from every part of the world that a few years ago—soon after the issuance of one particularly suggestive piece of this type of literature—the throngs which landed at Papeete could find neither accommodation nor food. They idled helplessly about the wharves, and the French authorities, upon the hospitable natives, until it became apparent to the French insular government that further immigration of this sort must be checked at all costs.

So today Papeete no longer has to bear the ignominy of the characterization of twenty years ago—"the back of the Pacific"—for it is clean and orderly and quiet. Cheap alcohol is its only drawback, but the sale of this, even, is carefully supervised and rigidly limited. The French have gone about the thing in a businesslike way, and every one of the objectionable features stressed in motion

pictures and popular literature has been removed these several years.

This has resulted in the almost complete disappearance of the beach-comber type, quite as the same strict supervision has driven his sort from Suva and from the Samoans, and even from Noumea. Just as in British South Sea possessions, indeed, it is now required that everyone who lands in Papeete give a good reason for coming, that he be not indigent nor unable to establish himself as a person of reasonably substantial character.

It has been noted that the low price of liquor is the worst feature of existence in Tahiti today. But the rigid supervision exercised over its sale, yet in respect of government is an agreeable surprise to the newcomer here. No saloons are to be found, and there is no public sale of liquor at all outside a few hotels and their adjoining restaurants. The cheap drinking place and resort of degenerate whites, deserting sailors and vicious natives, known as the "bunk-tonk," has entirely disappeared from the South Seas.

And, except in one or two small private clubs, the sale of liquor in Papeete ceases at 9 p. m., and that closing hour is strictly observed. Moreover, the same closing time applies to every hotel, restaurant and shop of every kind in the islands. Since most of the shops are owned by the Chinese, such a custom is entirely satisfactory, and 10 p. m. finds Papeete as quiet as a New England village, its streets practically deserted, its lights out, its people enjoying the rest which the absence of business of the evening makes possible, the only sound being the dull roar of the sea upon the long, harbor-enclosing reef.

There are several modest hotels in Papeete, including that made notorious in a novel of a few years ago, the author of which has already been a heavy loser in two slander actions brought by white residents in Tahiti. This is the single really objectionable resort in the capital and the invariable gathering place, on the monthly steamer day, of the worst element aboard the ship. Yet it is never permitted to break the closing law.

With reference to this and the other local ordinances, the French gendarmerie are extremely alert; and if, on steamer day, a brawl starts in any part of the town, they appear almost magically, and the offenders are taken to the goal until the ship is ready to depart. But there are no more law-abiding honest and childish simple people in all the world than the Tahitian branch of Polynesians, nor any who have a higher respect for the individual who is truly law abiding. Maligned and misrepresented and imposed upon though they have been, and as an absolutely appalling example, the qualities mentioned here are virtually unchanged.

The influences which have so affected the once similar Hawaiian people have not been felt here in the Society group yet, and life is altered only as to the phases already discussed. The result of that change is to emphasize the beauty of the place, and to heighten its beauty, like the careful removing of the smear from a fine painting. The tranquility of life in Tahiti is fascinating, and so is its cleanliness, considering always the climate and environment. To even the most sensitive perception there is hardly a glaring note.

In respect of climate, Tahiti is another illustration of the ignorance of the average stranger about tropical conditions. The temperature here ranges about five degrees higher than in Hawaii, and there is always considerable humidity. But the figures are invariably correct, sometimes as low as 70 degrees, never much higher. The highest mark during the day is usually 85, though ten degrees more have been noted a few times. But the afternoon always produces a cooling and refreshing trade breeze, making the climate soft and indolent, but not oppressive.

## The World's Great Capitals: The Week in Berlin

Berlin, Dec. 29

Theodore Wolff, the well-known editor of the Berliner Tageblatt, writes in an editorial with evident regret that the Nationalists alone in Germany will profit by the Cologne incident, and that the Allies have now been pursuing this kind of policy for the last six years at the expense of German Democrats. The Conservative Kreuz Zeitung, on the other hand, triumphantly exclaims: "In view of the violation of the treaty by the Allies, the German policy of understanding and compromise which the German Government has continued to pursue, despite all defeats, has now definitely collapsed."

The price Germany paid in London by accepting the Dawes scheme, this paper adds, has been in vain, for political liberation has not been achieved.

The Protestant Day of Penance (Busstag) has again come round with the customary rigorous regulations on the part of the state. This penitential holiday, regarded by many as the dreariest day in the year and by others as a welcome cessation from labor, was originally instituted by Martin Luther and was later increased to two annually. Frederick the Great, however, instituted one Busstag in the year for Prussia, to fall on the second Wednesday in November, and this has remained the custom in Saxony and the other federal states have their annual day of penance also. No public or private dancing is permitted, theaters must either give very serious plays or close altogether, and the picture palaces are closed. The Charlottenburg Opera took time by the forelock, putting "Parsifal" on the stage, and the Berlin State Opera could not rehearse in time. The management appealed in vain for permission to give "Tannhauser"—the most serious opera in the repertory—but the Ministry of Education and Culture of Prussia proved inexorable and so a concert was given instead in the opera house.

The other state theaters were closed—even "Wallenstein" not being considered serious enough for the Schauspielhaus stage, where a loss of over 20,000 gold marks was sustained which, in view of the obstacles the theater has to overcome, is very considerable. With the presentation of "Wallenstein" there was no restriction to the selling of beer, wine and spirits, public houses and wine rooms being open as usual. Services were held morning and evening on Penance Day, but were no better attended than they are on Sundays.

In the same degree as the capital of Germany is overcoming the after-effects of the war, the traffic of Berlin is increasing in volume. This has been realized by the city fathers, and they forthwith began to make experiments to find out the best way to regulate it. So they sent experts to New York, London and other cities, and importance to study traffic conditions there, and in consequence, one morning the population of Berlin awoke to find at least one policeman at every principal street crossing, and there are many of that kind in Berlin.

In some instances even not less than three policemen control the traffic at a single corner, with the inevitable result that it is regulated simultaneously in three different ways. This, moreover, is not done in the calm and superior way of the London "bobby" but with the help of excited waving of the arm and the frantic use of whistles and miniature trumpets.

Now, the difficulty lies in the fact that, on the one hand, the policemen lack the necessary training and experience, while, on the other hand, the drivers and chauffeurs, the bicyclists and the men and women drawing or pushing little handcars—the traffic of Berlin is of very heterogeneous composition—are not accustomed to be ordered about by policemen at every second street crossing. The public, moreover, disregard both the policeman and the traffic, and insist upon crossing the street at the wrong moment and looking invariably in the wrong direction. In consequence, the opposite results have thus far been obtained which it was hoped would eventuate.

The Germans are not a magazine reading people. It is difficult to give a reason for this peculiarity of theirs. Perhaps it is because they are not at all a home-loving people. They have no friendly firesides to group themselves around on a cold winter's evening; they have few comfortable chairs in which to repose, and of rest at the close of a hard week's work they know practically nothing. Thus they lack the time and the peace of mind to sit down and to enjoy-looking through a voluminous magazine. They stick in a most conservative manner to their few illustrated weeklies, which are cheap and accordingly meager in their contents.

During the last year several not very successful attempts were made to launch magazines in the style of the cheap and popular English magazine printed on coarse paper with sketches inserted in the text. Now

two of the leading newspaper publishing companies in Berlin, the Ullstein and soon afterward the Scherl Company, have made a real effort to bring out a well-edited magazine each in the style of the London Strand. They are not on good paper, but contain many excellent photographs and a fair display of short stories.

In copying the English magazines, the publishers of the two magazines have even gone so far as to call their productions "magazines," omitting, however, the letter "s," and thus giving a new meaning to the German word "magazin," which was taken from the French and means "store-house." Since the Uhu and the Scherl's Magazin, as the two new publications are called, are sold at the comparatively low price of one mark, they have soon become popular. An interesting fact which may be mentioned in connection with this discussion, the publication of the new magazines is that there are apparently no German artists who can illustrate short stories in the pleasing style so well known to the English and American readers.

## Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

### "Pardon Without Repentance"

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

The writer's attention has been called to an editorial appearing in the Monitor on Dec. 4, under the caption, "Pardon Without Repentance."

In view of the unfairness of its deductions, we are led to say that, in the first place, Brindell, to whom the editorial refers, received a sentence of from five to ten years—rather than from ten to twenty.

In the next instance when you refer to any charge of political pardon or promise, as a reward for political pledges, etc., we have never seen a direct charge of this character.

You are correct in saying that the public has some right in this matter; so, we are taking this occasion to say that such charge is in absolute, downright falsehood, and, as chairman of the Board of Parole, I desire to restate even the innuendo reference, as occurs in your editorial.

And, while passing, I might say that the charge that the Brindell parole was made secretly is another absolute falsehood. It was done in an open meeting of the parole board, in the same manner as every other man has been paroled, during the past ten years, at least. Being sure that you would not desire to, knowingly, assist in misrepresentations, misinformation, and mistaken knowledge of the parole board, and its function, I believe you personally will be better satisfied in receiving this communication.

Auburn, N. Y.

GEORGE W. BENHAM.

[The Monitor was in error as to the period of Brindell's sentence. Mr. Benham's statement that "we," the Board of Parole, "have never seen a direct charge" that the pardon was issued in response to political pressure is inexplicable in view of the fact that Mr. Norman Thomas, Progressive and Socialist Governor of New York, reported the currency of such a charge in a letter addressed to that board, and published in the New York papers of Dec. 4. Finally, the Monitor did not assert either directly or by innuendo that the action of the board was taken secretly.—Editor.]

### News Standards in the Monitor

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

Though I have only been receiving the Monitor for a short time, I wish to commend you on the fine type of news which you are presenting in your paper.

If more papers in America could acquire and maintain as high a standard as the Monitor it would certainly be a worthy accomplishment. You set a fine example in featuring the pages of music, art, and the theater in place of the usual space devoted to murder, crime and vice.

One would imagine, from the headlines of some of the country's prominent dailies, that these latter subjects made up the greater part of the daily lives of the majority of people today. You are thus taking a long step forward in this respect.

The Monitor is more educational, more interesting, has more real news, and is, generally speaking, of greater public benefit than any other paper that I know of. It is with more of this type of news that the growing generation of America should be educated.

New York, N. Y.

N. C. L.